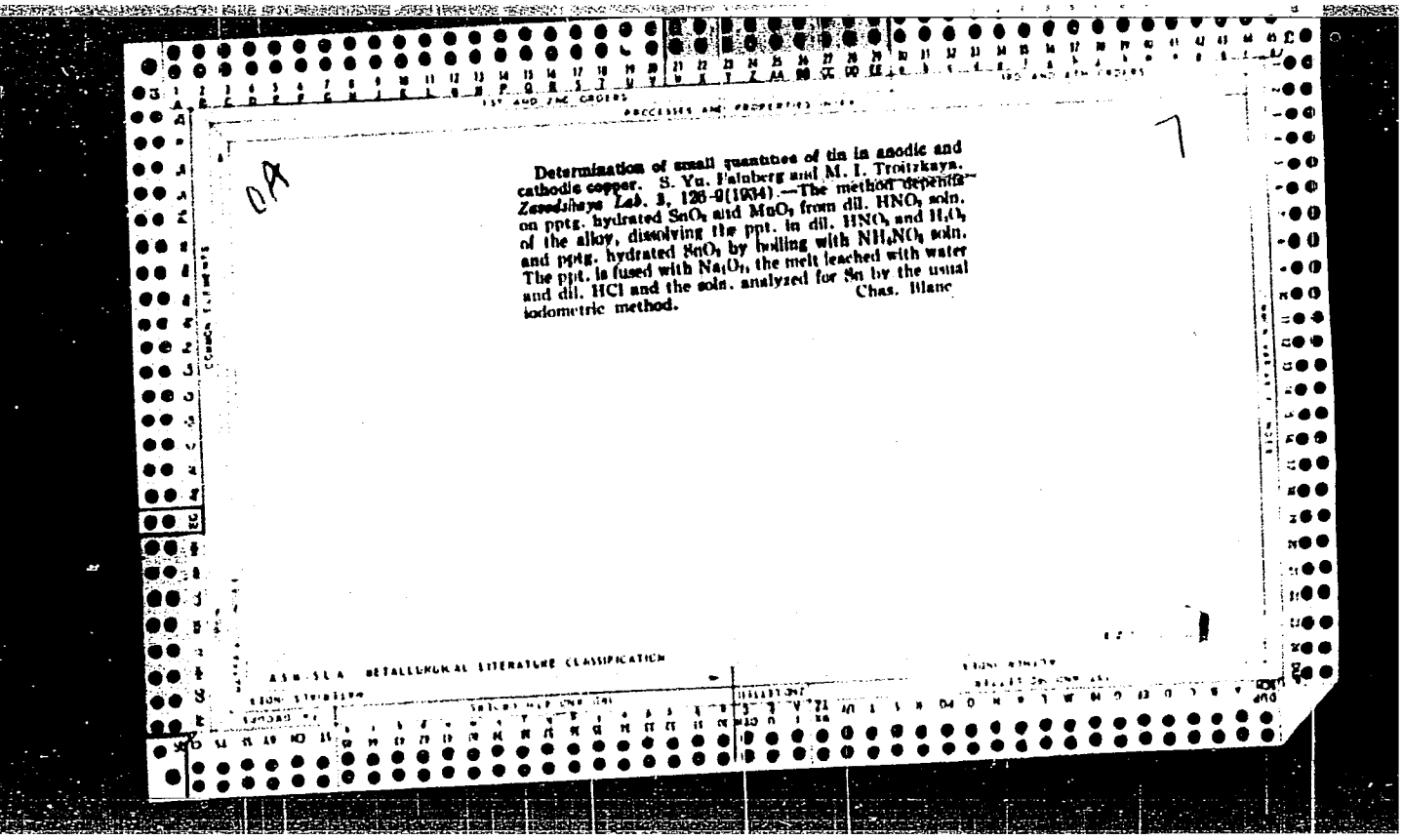
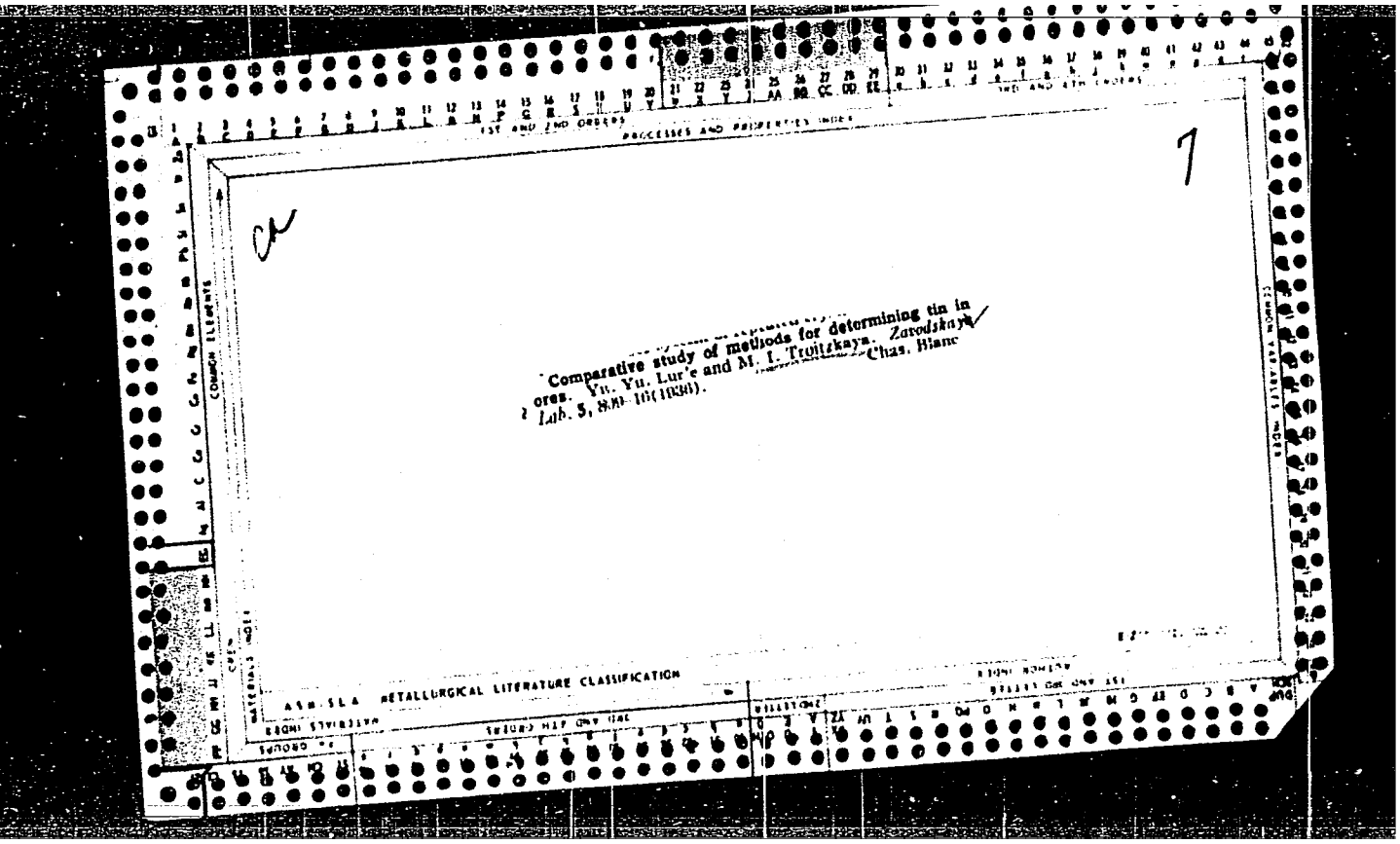
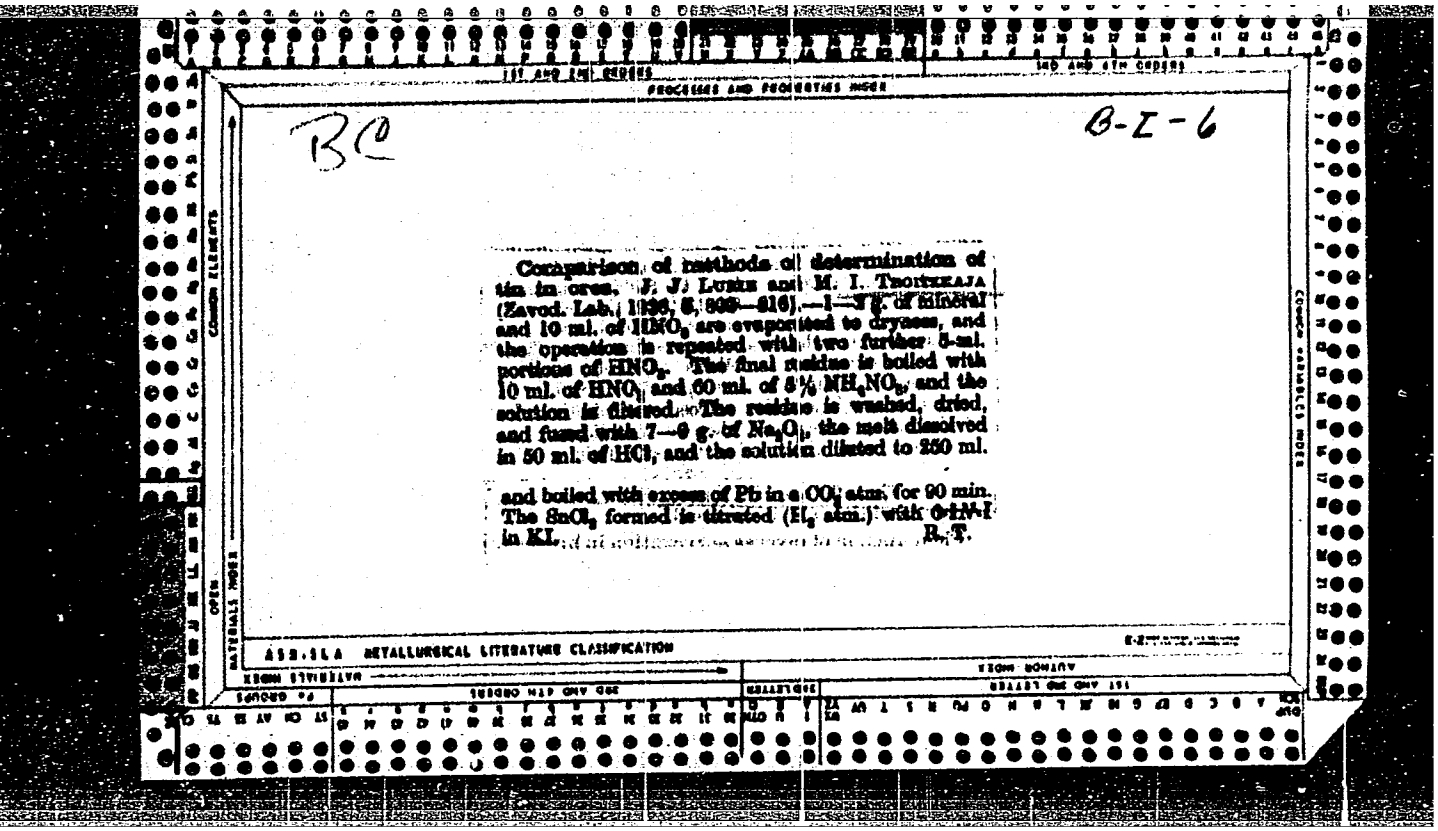


Determination of small quantities of tin in anodic and cathodic copper. S. Yu. Falunberg and M. I. Troitzkaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 128-9(1934).—The method depends on pptg. hydrated SnO_2 and MnO_2 from dil. HNO_3 soln. of the alloy, dissolving the ppt. in dil. HNO_3 and H_2O_2 and pptg. hydrated SnO_2 by boiling with NH_4NO_3 soln. The ppt. is fused with Na_2O_2, the melt leached with water and dil. HCl and the soln. analyzed for Sn by the usual iodometric method.

Chas. Blanc

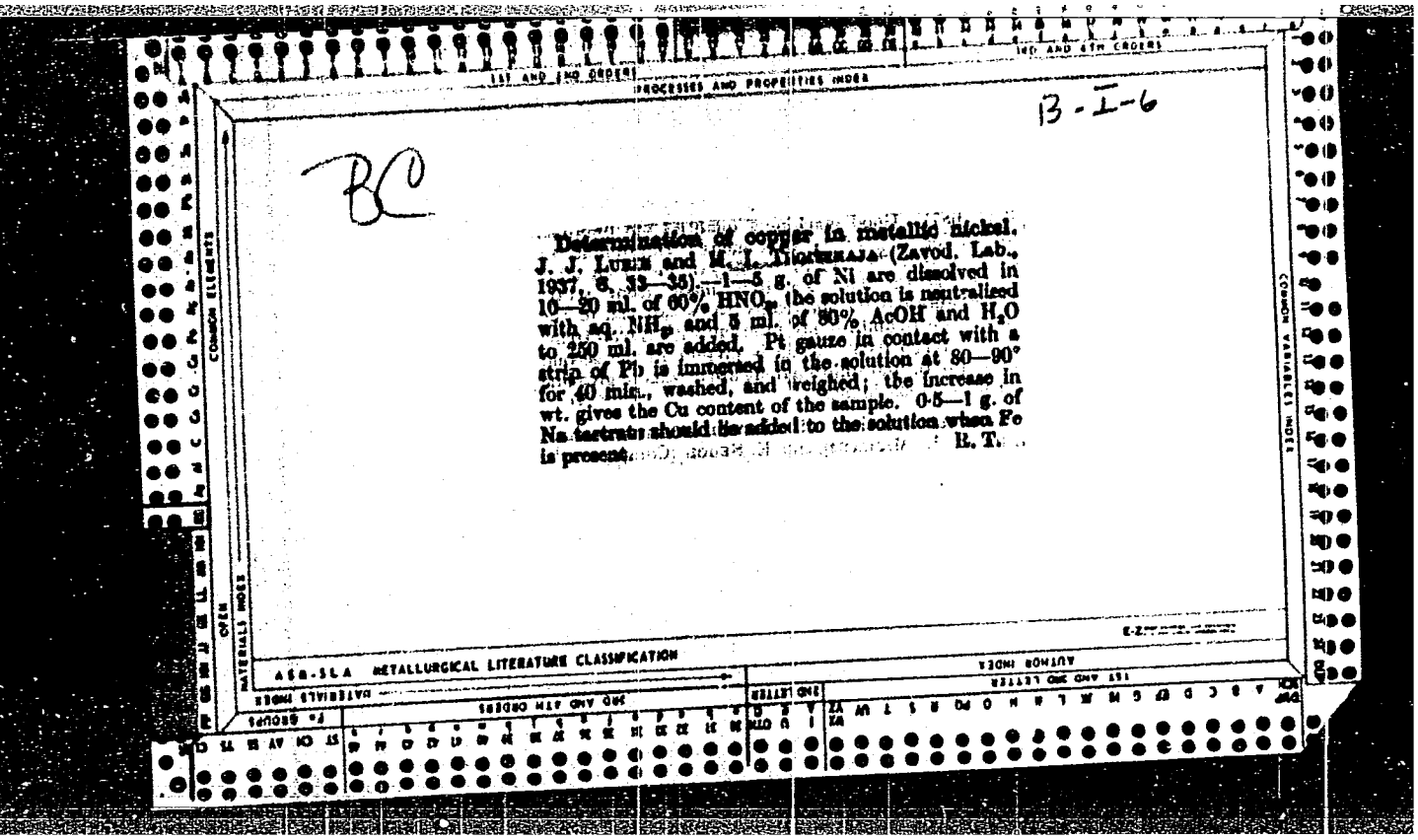




B-I-6

Comparison of methods of determination of tin in ores. J. J. Lurie and M. I. Tsortseraja (Zavod. Lab., 1956, 22, 809–816).—1 g. of mineral and 10 ml. of HNO_3 are evaporated to dryness, and the operation is repeated with two further 5-ml. portions of HNO_3. The final residue is boiled with 10 ml. of HNO_3 and 60 ml. of 5% NH_4NO_3, and the solution is diluted. The residue is washed, dried, and fused with 7–9 g. of Na_2O_2, the melt dissolved in 50 ml. of HCl, and the solution diluted to 250 ml.

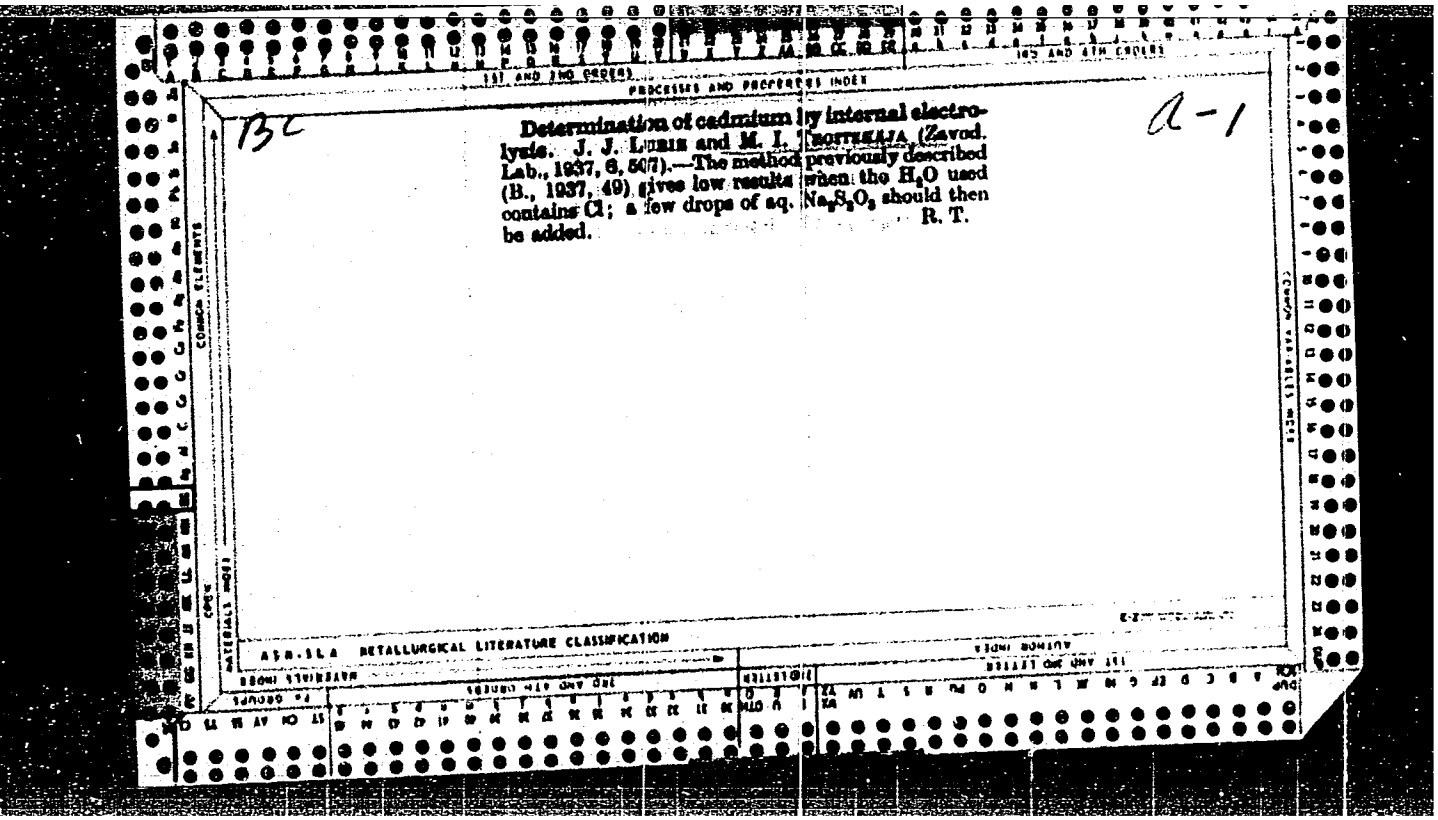
and boiled with excess of Pb in a CO_2 atm. for 90 min. The $SnCl_2$ formed is titrated (H_2 atm.) with 0·1*N*-I in KI. R. T.



13-I-6

BC

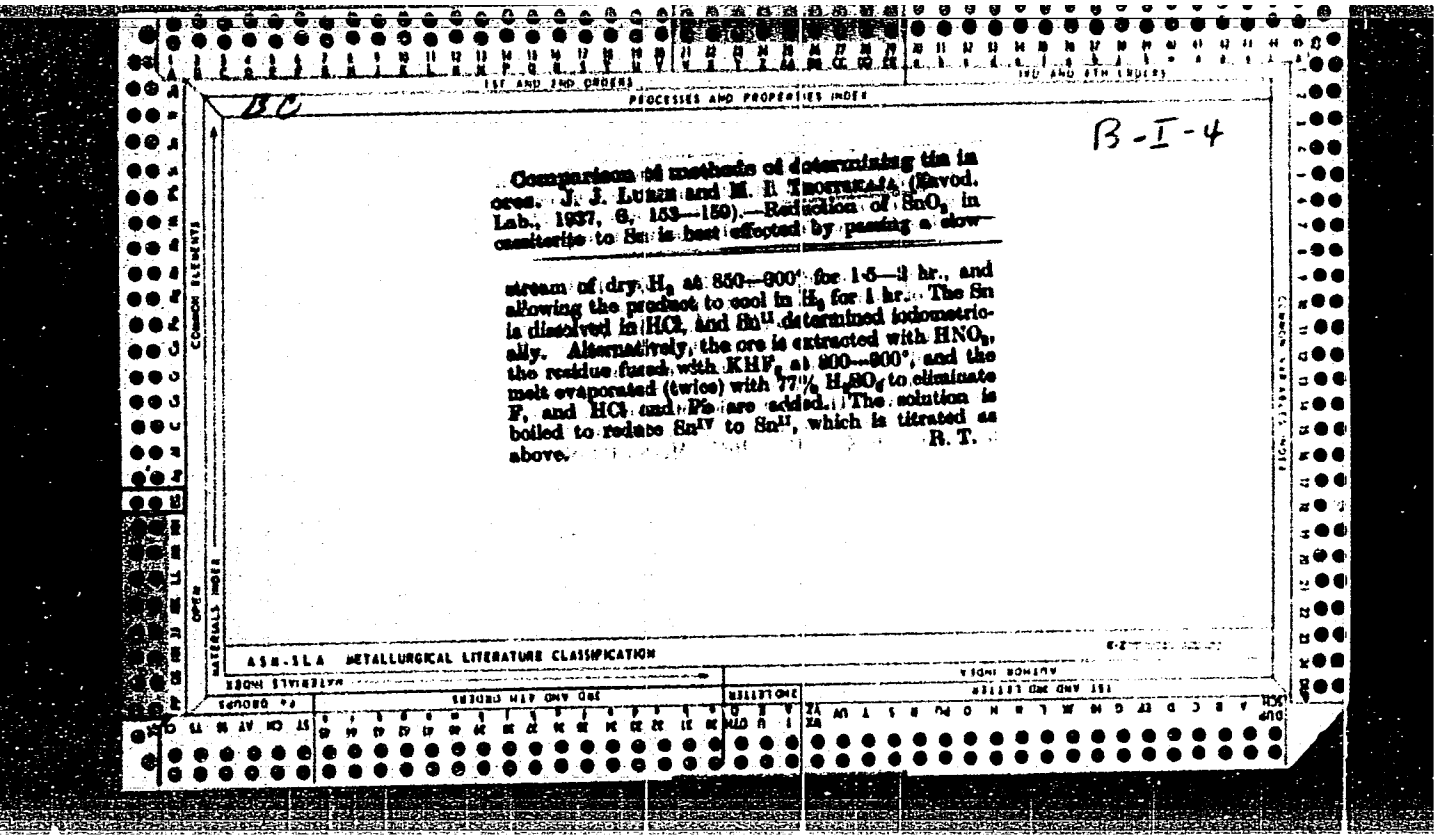
Determination of copper in metallic nickel. J. J. Lurie and M. I. Dioritskaya (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 33—35).—1—5 g. of Ni are dissolved in 10—20 ml. of 60% HNO_3, the solution is neutralised with aq. NH_3 and 5 ml. of 80% AcOH and H_2O to 250 ml. are added. Pt gauze in contact with a strip of Pb is immersed in the solution at 80—90° for 40 min., washed, and weighed; the increase in wt. gives the Cu content of the sample. 0·5—1 g. of Na tartrate should be added to the solution when Fe is present. R. T.



B-C

Determination of cadmium by internal electrolysis. J. J. LURIE and M. I. ROTTENBERG (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 507).—The method previously described (B., 1937, 49) gives low results when the H_2O used contains Cl; a few drops of aq. $Na_2S_2O_3$ should then be added. R. T.

A-1



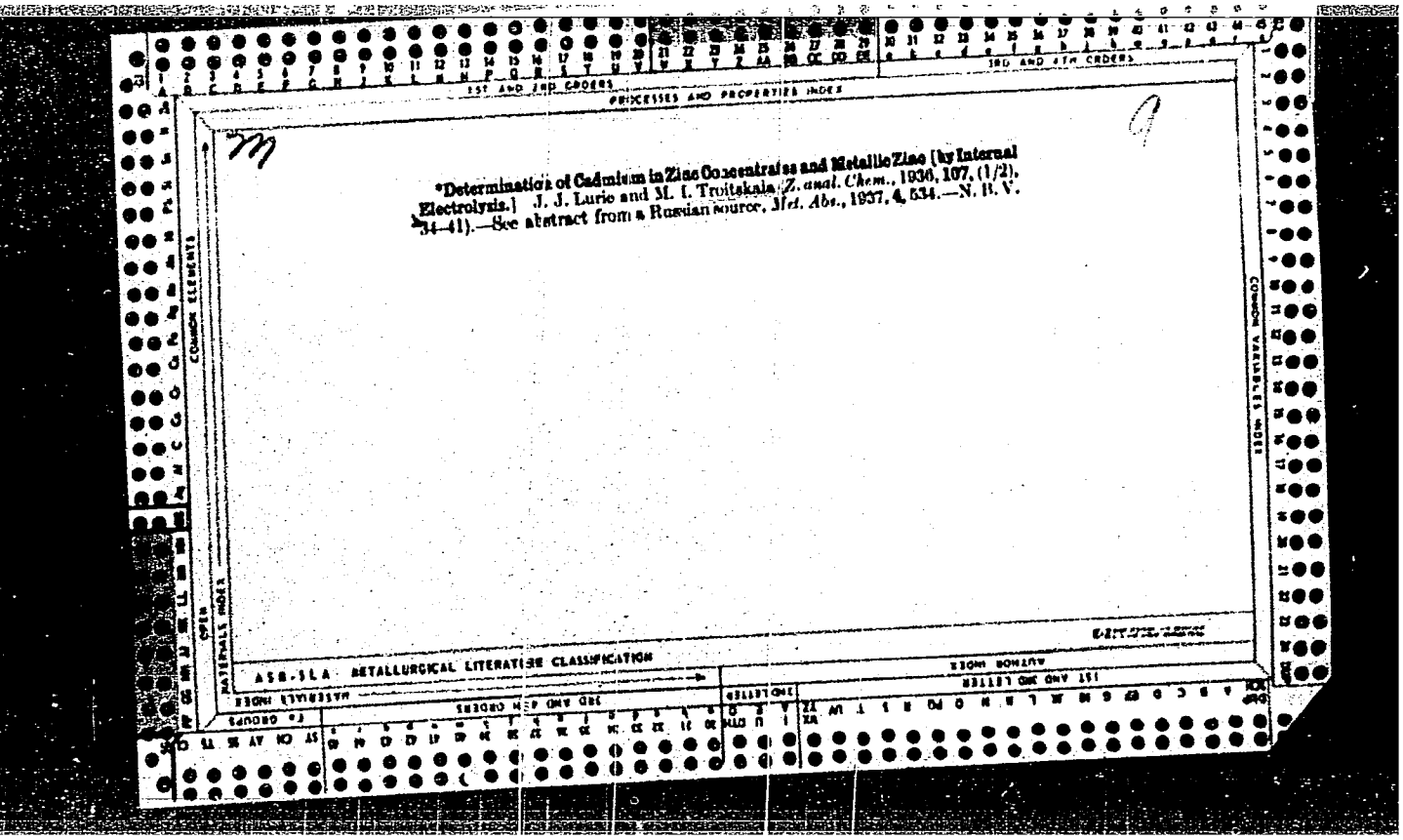
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

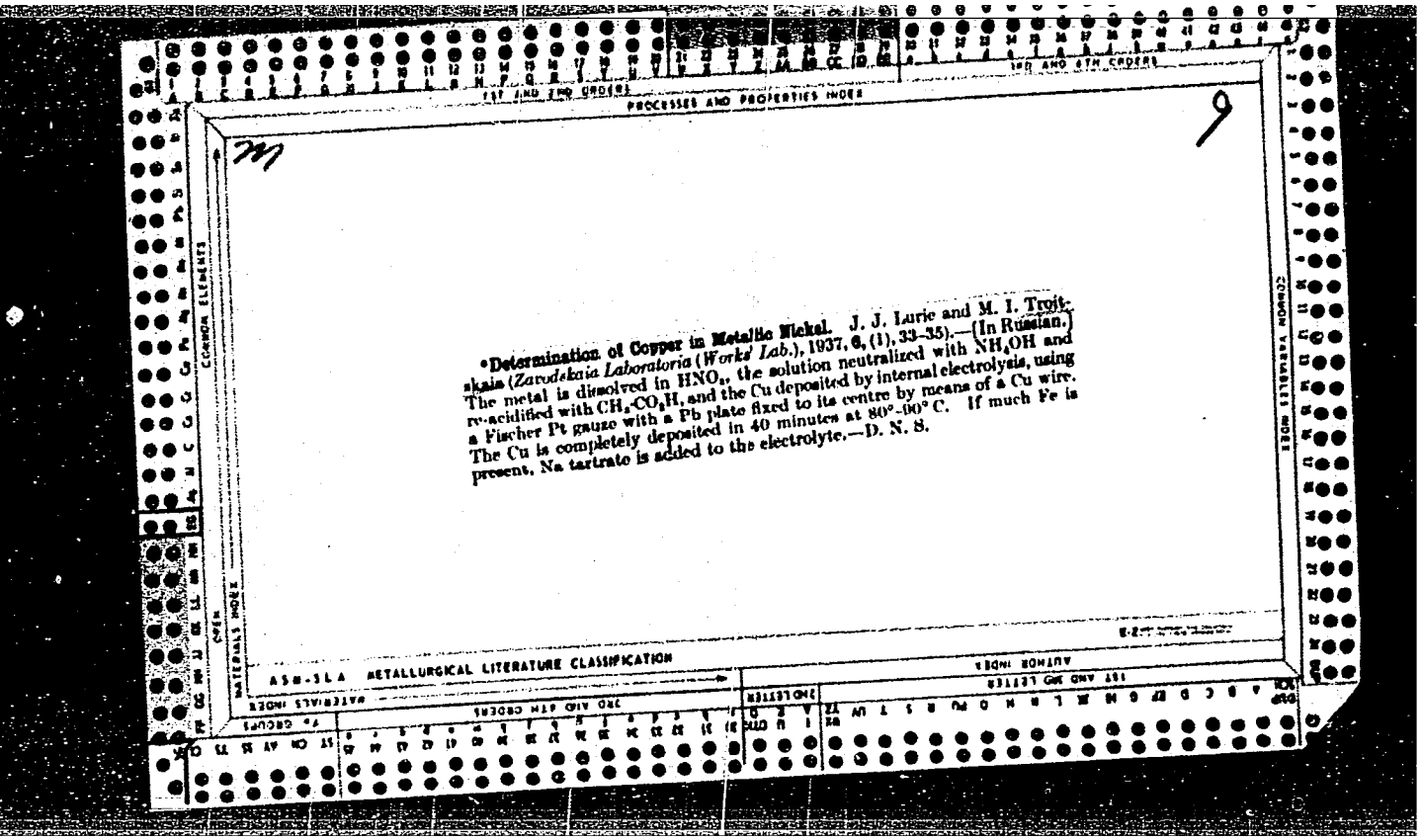
B-I-4

Comparison of methods of determining tin in ores. J. J. Lurie and M. I. Tsoroveva (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 153—159).—Reduction of SnO_2 in cassiterite to Sn is best effected by passing a slow stream of dry H_2 at 850—900° for 1·5—2 hr., and allowing the product to cool in H_2 for 1 hr. The Sn is dissolved in HCl, and Sn^{II} determined iodometrically. Alternatively, the ore is extracted with HNO_3, the residue fused with KHF_2 at 800—900°, and the melt evaporated (twice) with 77% H_2SO_4 to eliminate F, and HCl and Pb are added. The solution is boiled to reduce Sn^{IV} to Sn^{II}, which is titrated as above. R. T.

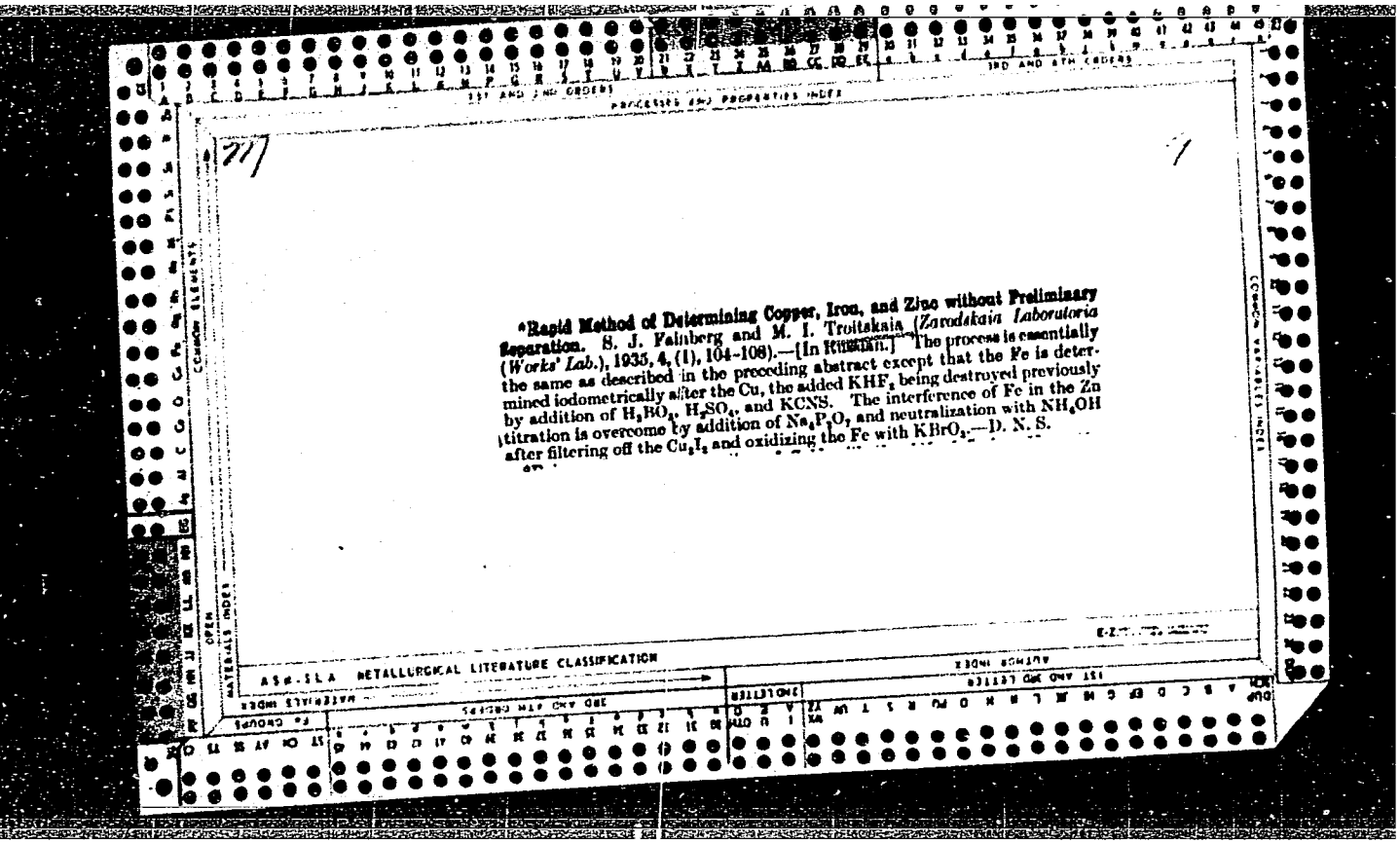
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*Determination of Cadmium in Zinc Concentrates and Metallic Zinc [by Internal Electrolysis.] J. J. Lurie and M. I. Troitskaia. *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1936, 107, (1/2), 34–41).—See abstract from a Russian source, *Ind. Abs.*, 1937, 4, 534.—N. B. V.



•**Determination of Copper in Metallic Nickel.** J. J. Lurie and M. I. Troit-skaia (*Zavodskaia Laboratoria* (*Works' Lab.*), 1937, **6**, (1), 33–35).—[In Russian.] The metal is dissolved in HNO_3, the solution neutralized with NH_4OH and re-acidified with $CH_3{\cdot}CO_2H$, and the Cu deposited by internal electrolysis, using a Fischer Pt gauze with a Pb plate fixed to its centre by means of a Cu wire. The Cu is completely deposited in 40 minutes at 80°–90° C. If much Fe is present, Na tartrate is added to the electrolyte.—D. N. S.



Rapid Method of Determining Copper, Iron, and Zinc without Preliminary Separation. S. J. Fainberg and M. I. Troitskaia (*Zavodskaia Laboratoria* (*Works' Lab.*), 1935, 4, (1), 104–108).—[In Russian.] The process is essentially the same as described in the preceding abstract except that the Fe is determined iodometrically after the Cu, the added KHF_2 being destroyed previously by addition of H_3BO_3, H_2SO_4, and KCNS. The interference of Fe in the Zn titration is overcome by addition of $Na_4P_2O_7$ and neutralization with NH_4OH after filtering off the Cu_2I_2 and oxidizing the Fe with $KBrO_3$.—D. N. S.

S/137/62/000/001/231/237
A154/A101

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. I.

TITLE: The present state of the analytical chemistry of selenium and tellurium

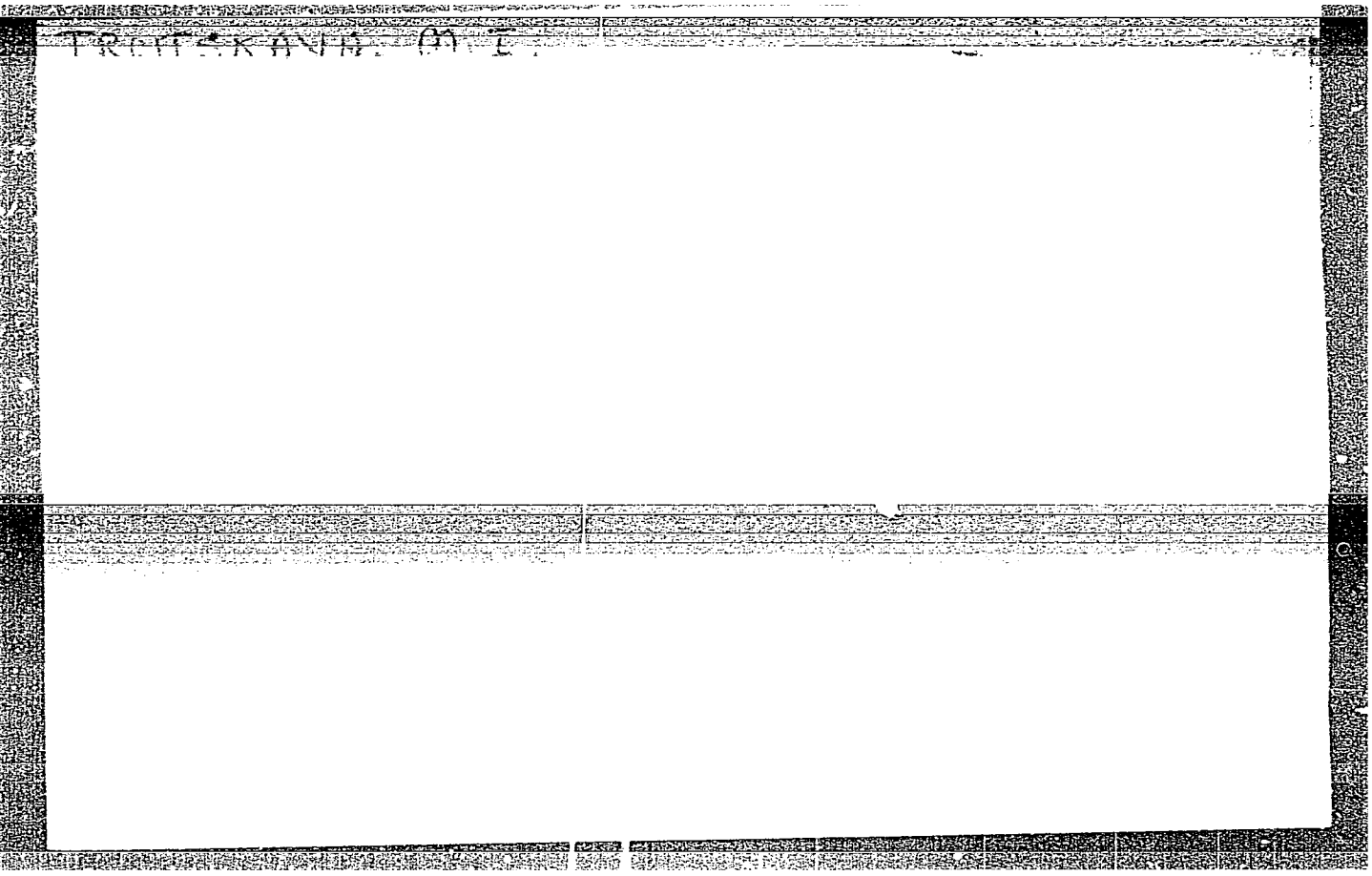
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 11, abstract 1K71 (V sb. "Metody opredeleniya i analiza redk. elementov". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 580-627)

TEXT: This review describes methods of decomposing ores and products enriched with Se and Te. Colorimetric, volumetric, gravimetric and polarographic methods of determination. Spectral determination of Te in ores and products of the reprocessing of the latter. Spectral determination of Te in the products of Cu-Ni and Pb-Zn production. Photometric determination of Se and Te in ores and sulfide minerals. Rapid iodometric determination of Se and Te in ores and products of the reprocessing of the latter. Polarographic determination of Se and Te in raw minerals. Thermal method of determination of Se. Spectral determination of Se in Te, and admixtures in high-purity Se. Determination of microadmixtures in Se and Te by the neutron-activation method. Determination of traces of Te in Se with pyrazoline dithio carbaminate. There are 107 references.

B. Melent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



TROITSKAYA, M I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5777

Vinogradov, A. P., Academician, and D. I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, Resp. Eds.

Metody opredeleniya i analiza redkikh elementov (Methods for the Detection and Analysis of Rare Elements) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 667 p. Errata slip inserted. 6000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo.

Ed. of Publishing House: M. P. Volynets; Tech. Ed.: O. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for analytical chemists and for students of analytical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The handbook was published in accordance with a decision of the Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po analizu redkikh elementov (All-Union Conference on the Analysis of Rare Elements) called

Card 1/5

Methods for the Detection (Cont.)

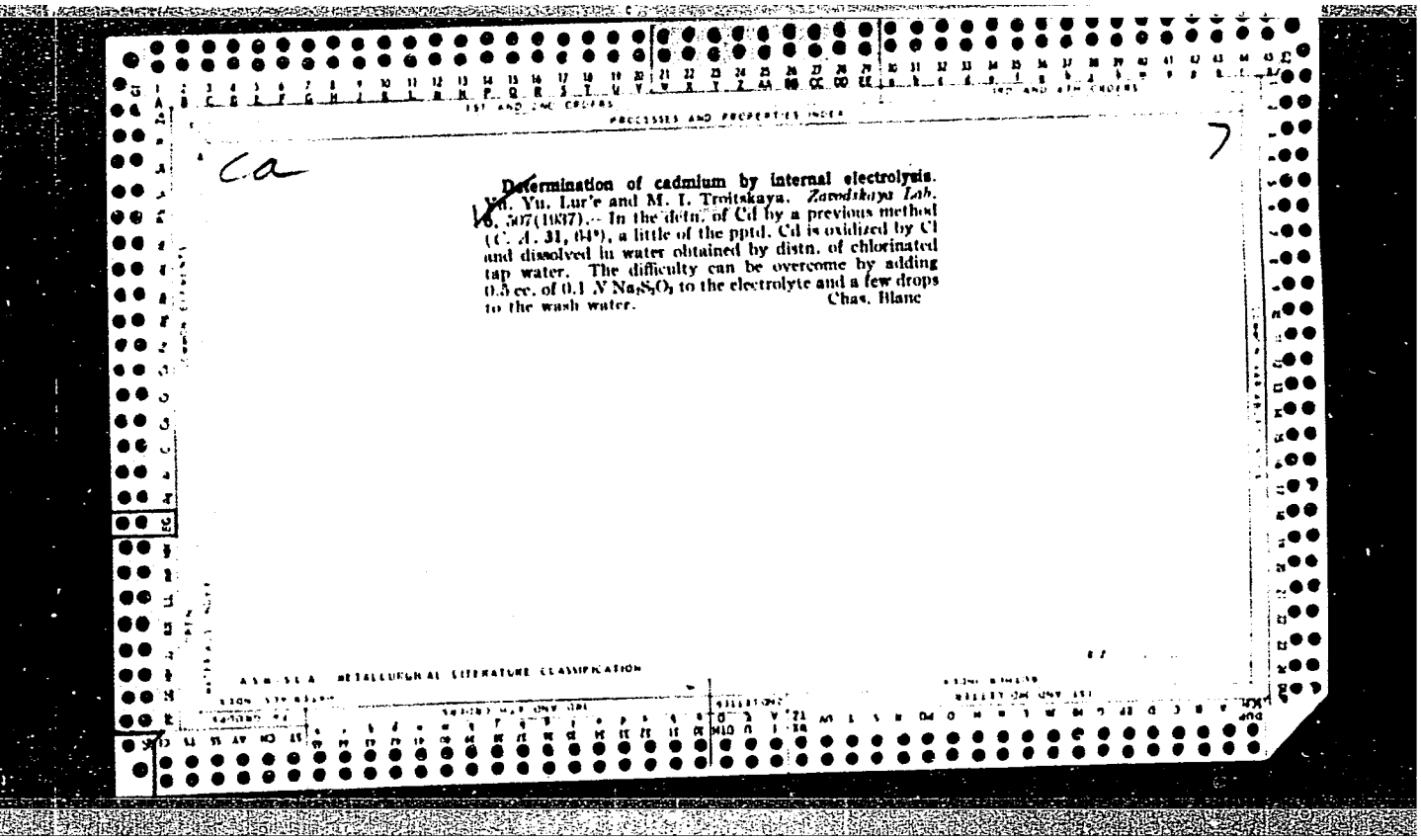
together by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR) and the Academy of Sciences USSR in December, 1959. The material is arranged in accordance with the group position of elements in the periodic system, and each section is prefaced by an article discussing the analytical methods most used in the Soviet and non-Soviet countries. Each section deals with the physical, physicochemical, and chemical methods for the analysis of raw materials, semi-products, and pure metals, and is accompanied by an extensive bibliography listing works published in the field in recent years. The following are mentioned for their help in preparing the book for publication: I. P. Alimarin, G. N. Bilimovich, N. I. Busev, E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, M. P. Volynets, V. G. Goryushina, A. M. Dymov, S. V. Yelinson, O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, G. M. Kolosova, Ye. K. Korchemnaya, V. I. Lebedev, G. A. Malofeyeva, B. N. Melent'yev, V. A. Nazarenko, I. I. Nazarenko, T. V. Petrova, N. S. Poluektov, A. I. Ponomarev, V. A. Ryabukhin, N. S. Stroganova, and Yu. A. Chernikhov.

Card 2/5

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JA/ram/ec
12-1-61

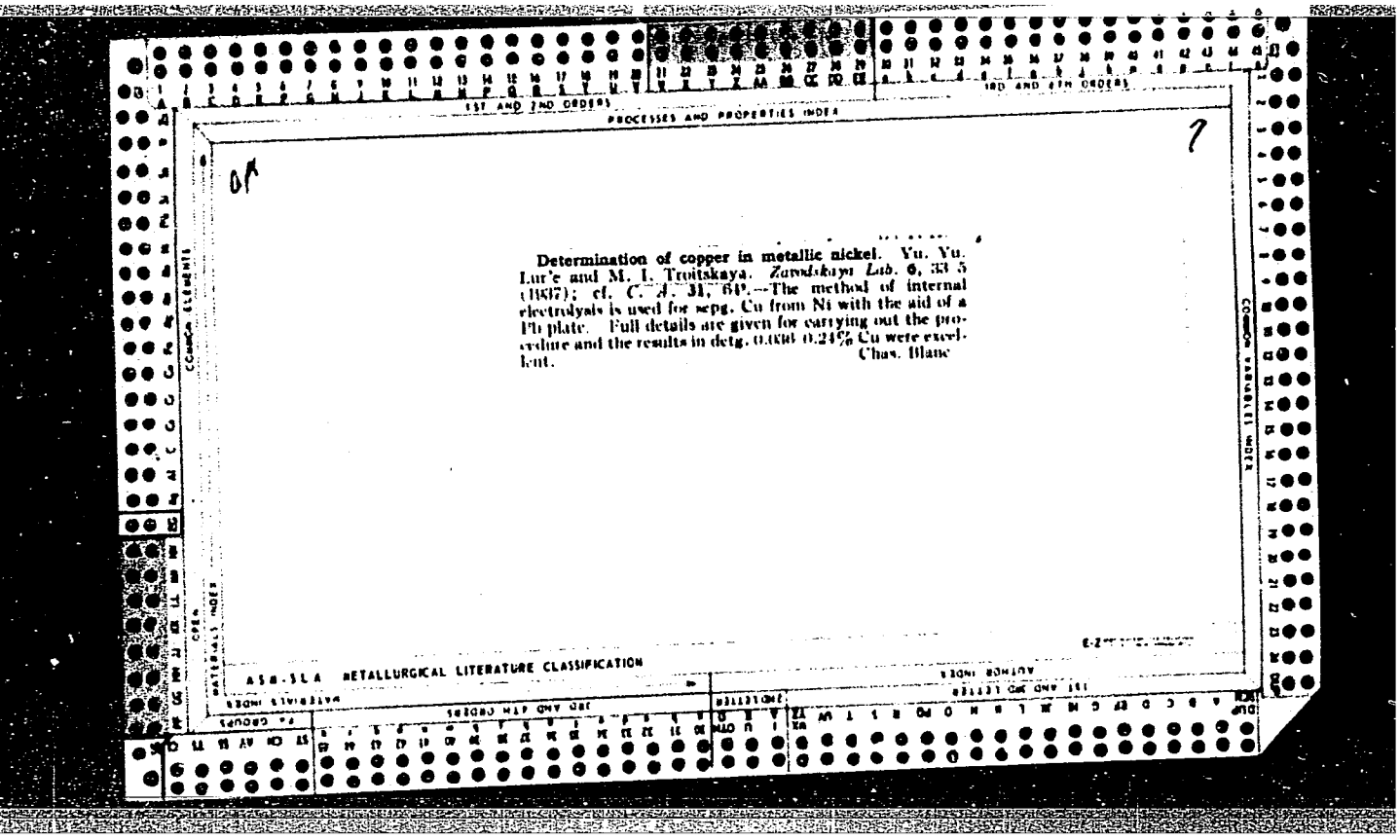
Card 5/5



Ca

7

Determination of cadmium by internal electrolysis. V. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Troitskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 507(1937).— In the detn. of Cd by a previous method (*C. A.* 31, 64⁸), a little of the pptd. Cd is oxidized by Cl and dissolved in water obtained by distn. of chlorinated tap water. The difficulty can be overcome by adding 0.5 cc. of 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$ to the electrolyte and a few drops to the wash water. Chas. Blanc

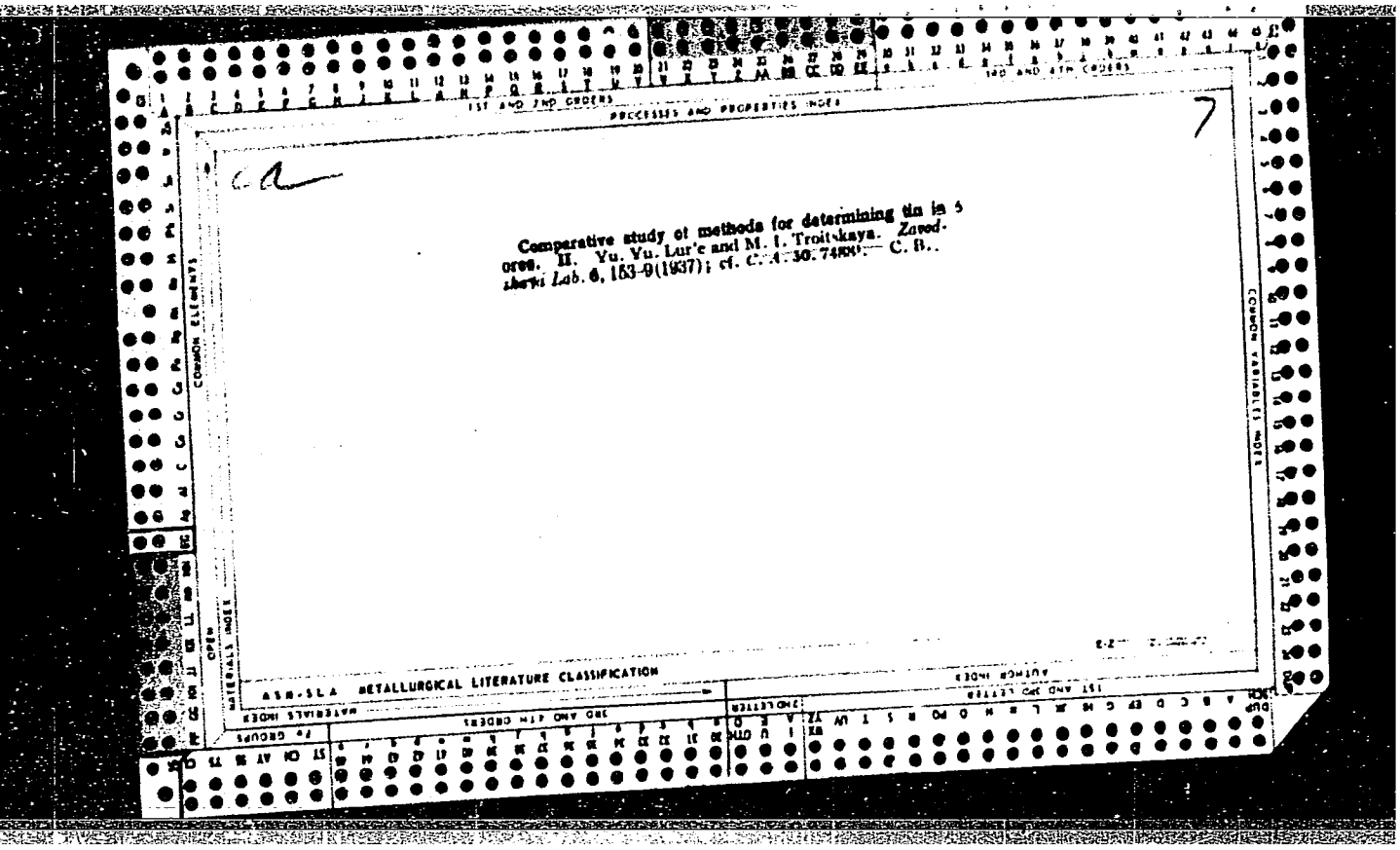


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1

Determination of copper in metallic nickel. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Troitskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 33-5 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 31, 69.—The method of internal electrolysis is used for sepg. Cu from Ni with the aid of a Pt plate. Full details are given for carrying out the procedure and the results in detg. 0.0301 0.24% Cu were excellent. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



RAMZAYEV, P.V.; SHAMOV, V.P.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.; LEBEDEV, O.V.; IBATULLIN, M.S.

Indirect determination of the content of Cs^{137} in the human body. Med. rad. 10 no.6:22-28 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

BABIN, I.N.; DRABKIN, A.Ye.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Effectiveness of odorization of fuel gases with shale gasolines produced by the thermal processing of oil shales and brown coals. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:294-301 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas, Natural) (Oil shales) (Gasoline)

284. THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF AIR AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS OF PERSONS IN APARTMENTS PROVIDED WITH GAS IN LENINGRAD (Russian text) - Troitskaya M. N. - GIG. I SANIT. 19??, 2 (15-20) Graphs 8 Tables 2

In kitchens, after 3 hr. burning of one gas-burner, with a functioning ventilation (the air being changed 5 times an hour) the content of CO_2 reached 5% and that of CO 0.1 mg./l. When the ventilation system was in disorder, the concentrations of these gases increased more quickly and the content of CO reached 0.3 mg./l. In bathrooms with gas-heaters very high concentrations of CO were discovered if the ventilation did not provide the necessary exchange of air. The changes in the physical properties and the chemical composition of air in rooms with gas supply (kitchens and bathrooms) affect the qualitative indices of air in the inhabited rooms if the ventilation system is inadequate. According to the results of physiological investigations a 3-hour-stay in a kitchen using gas produced an increase of lung ventilation by 17-36%, a fall in the content of oxygen in blood especially after physical strain, down to 18%, a development of protective inhibitory reaction, tremor of hands and other functional disturbances of the CNS. The necessary measures to be taken for improvement of the air in apartments provided with gas are described.

SOV/124-58-3-3292

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. N.

TITLE: On the Strength of Soils and Methods of Determining the Resistance to Shear (O prochnosti gruntov i metodike opredeleniya soprotivleniya sdvigu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Soveshchaniya po inzh.-geol. svoystvam gorn. porod i metodam ikh izucheniya. Moscow, 1957, pp 99-105

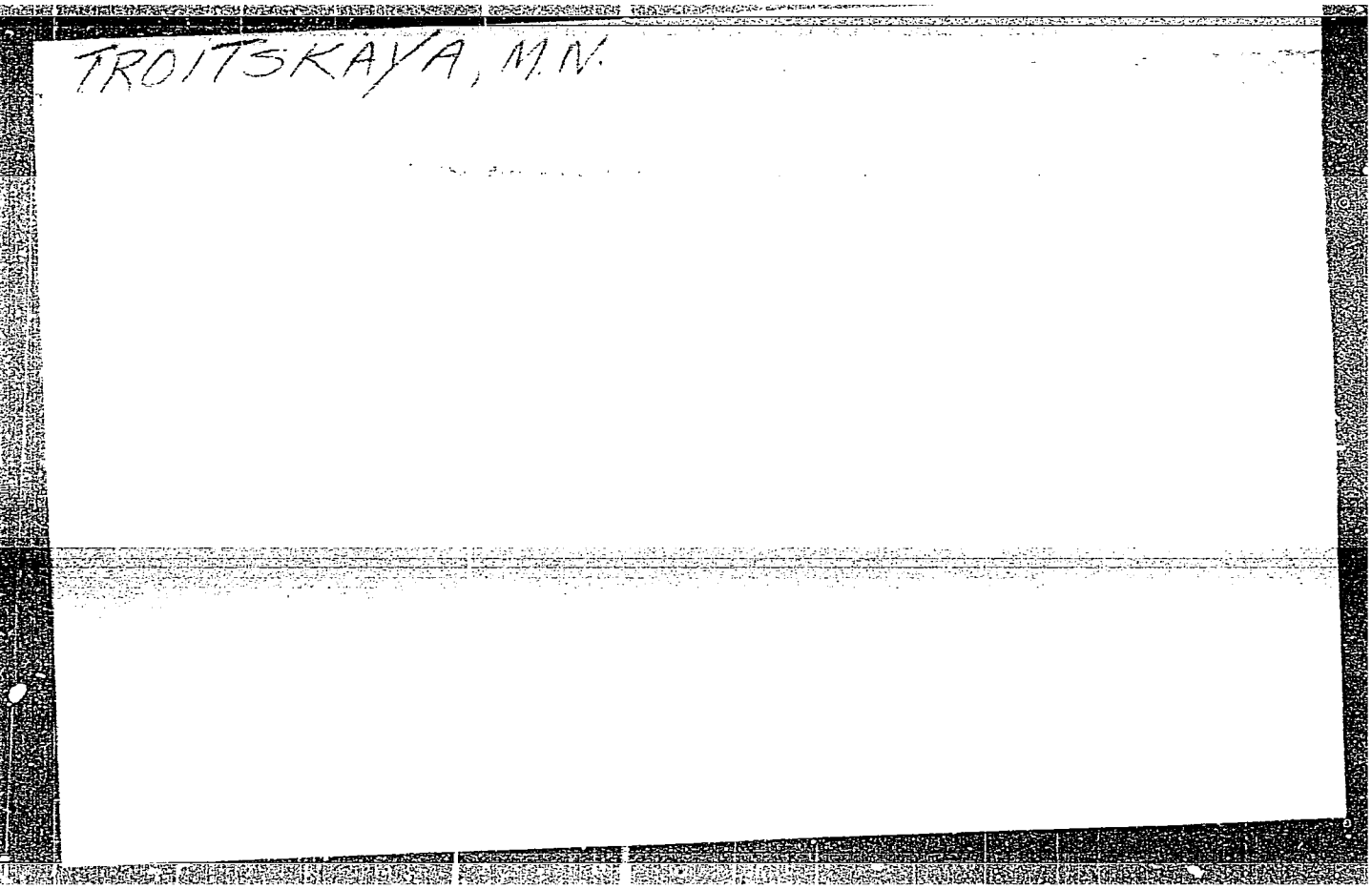
ABSTRACT: Description of the results of tests for determining the resistance to shear of different types of clay and loam. The tests were carried out in the MGU Laboratory of Soil Mechanics on a single-plane test set-up under normal pressures of from 0 to 18 kg/cm^2. The considerable range of normal pressures enabled the author to establish the curved form of the shear-stress to normal-stress relationship graph. The author considers that the curve obtained can be subdivided into 3 and with a greater range of normal pressures even into 4 sections. In the first two sections the form of the curve is near to that of a hyperbola; in the second section it is possible to consider the shear stress as approximately constant. Transition to the

Card 1/2

On the Strength of Soils and Methods (cont.)

third section of the shear curve is accompanied by the destruction of the natural structure of the soil, its compaction, and an increase in shear resistance. In the fourth section the curve again tends toward an asymptote corresponding to the limit of ultimate resistance of the soil after breakdown of its structure. It is recommended that shear tests on natural soil specimens, for cases where water saturation is not expected in natural conditions, be performed without preliminary compaction of the soil and also packing with a checking device. Attention is drawn to the fact that the normal pressure during shear must correspond to the pressure created by the weight of the structure plus the weight of the soil itself.

V. G. Berezantsev



TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Data from hygienic studies of the air in Leningrad apartments equipped with gas. Gig. i san. 23 no.2:15-20 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(AIR POLLUTION, determ.
by gases in Leningrad apartments (Rus))
(GASES
determ. of air pollution in Leningrad apartments equipped with gas (Rus))

ORNATSKIY, N.V.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Fourth International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no. 1:243-252 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(London--Soil mechanics--Congresses)
(Foundations)

BABIN, I.N.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.; Prinimala uchastiye ABRAMOVA, T.K., inzh.

Gas odorization in the gas-supply system of Leningrad.
Trudy VNIIT no.12:168-173 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Leningradskogo upravleniya magistral'nykh gazoprovodov (for Abramova).

TROITSKAYA, Mariya Nikolayevna; FADDEYEVA, I.I., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Textbook on laboratory work concerning soil mechanics] Posobie k laboratornym rabotam po mekhanike gruntov. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 303 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Soil mechanics—Research)

ACC NR: AP6034943 SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/005/0086/0090

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. P.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optic (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: A single-digit adder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 86-90

TOPIC TAGS: adder, logic circuit, computer circuit, circuit design, digital computer, computer design

ABSTRACT: The possibility is discussed of representing positive and negative numbers in a negative base number system when no special order of the number signs is required. Using algebraic logic transformations a synthesis is made of a complete single-digit adder in a number system with base-2. A functional circuit diagram of such an adder using ferrite-transistor cells is considered. The proposed single-digit adder circuit operates reliably at a clock frequency of up to 50 kc when the supply voltage is varied from 9 to 15 v at ambient temperatures of +5°—+50°C. When compared to the widely used single-digit adder based on the number system with base +2, the above adder circuit requires only a slight increase in the number of cells. The circuit can be used in designing digital computers based on the number system with base-2. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

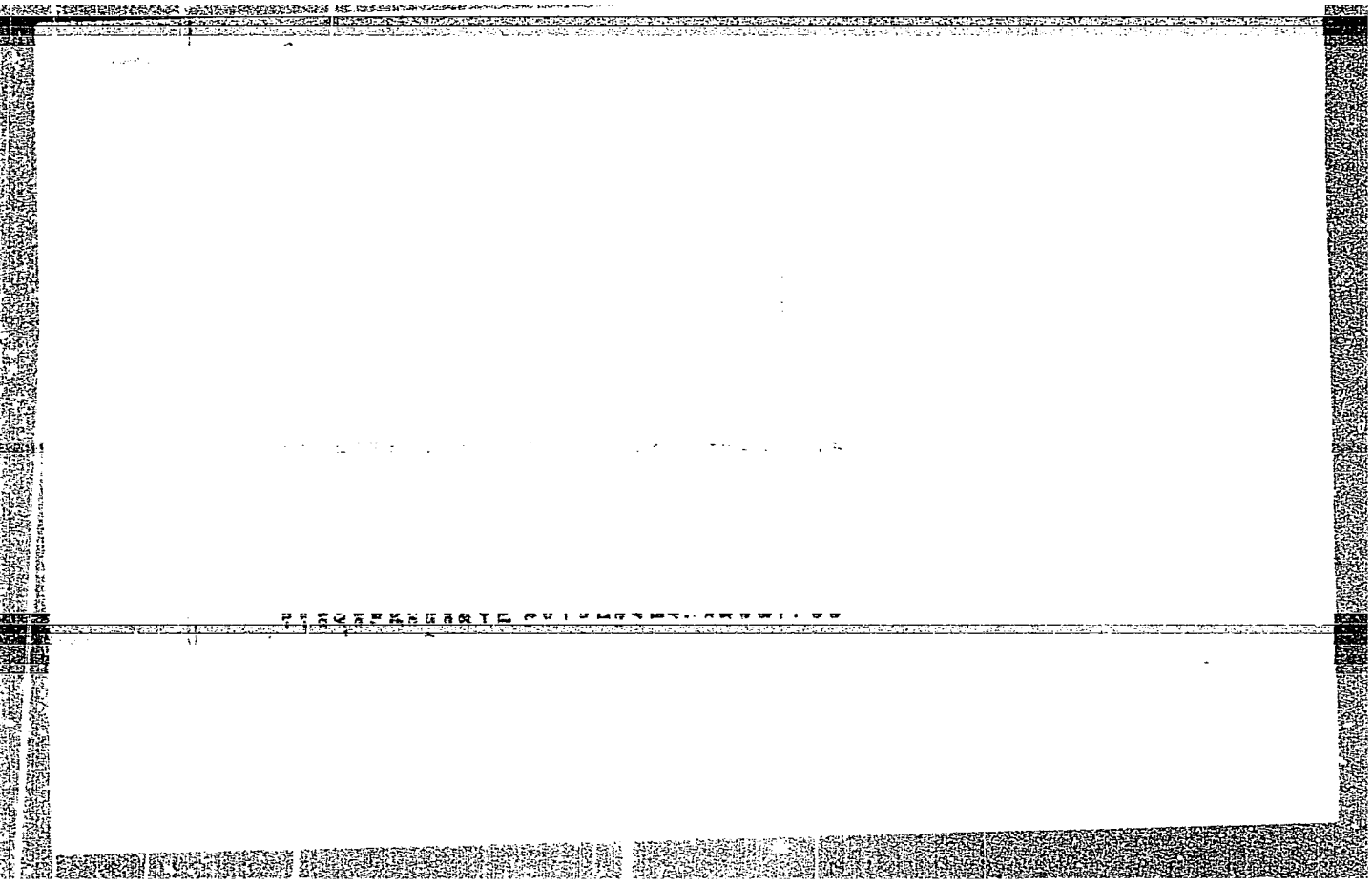
UDC: 681.142.3

Card 1/1

TROITSKAYA, M.V.

Administration of penicillin with blood. Vest. Khir. Grekova 70 no.4:3-9 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the First Department of Surgery of the State Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov (Head of Department --N. N. Petrov).



TROITSKAYA, M.V.

Changes in the cutting edge in the lateral turning of wood. (MIRA 13:4)
Trudy LTA no.83:151-157 '59.
(Turning)

TROITSKAYA, M.V., inzhener

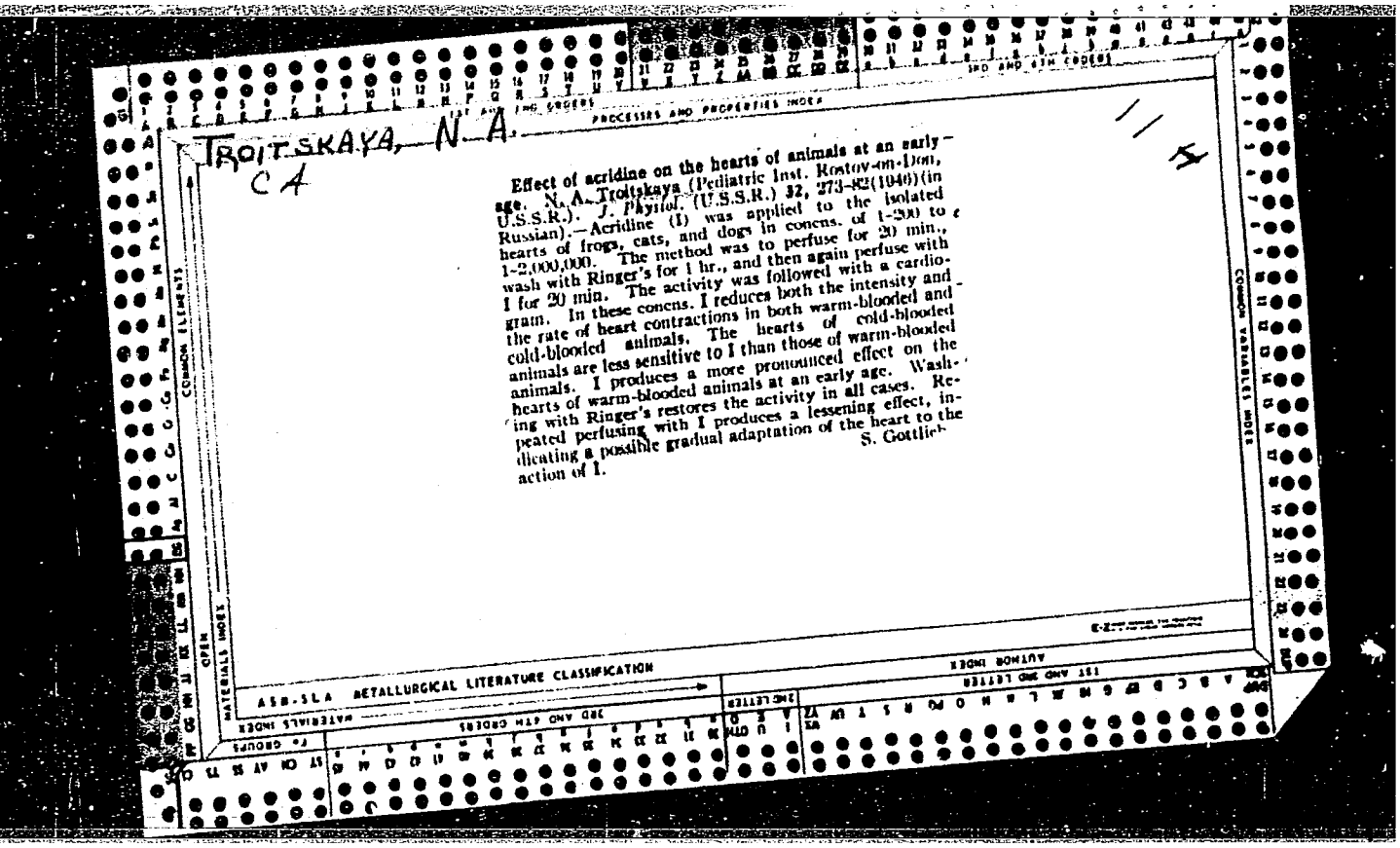
Cutter edge heating temperatures. Der.prom.4 no.5:21-22 My'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Leningradskaya ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova
(Woodworking machinery) (Tool steel)

TROITSKAYA, N.; TOKAR', L.

Forestalling the time. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.2:12 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

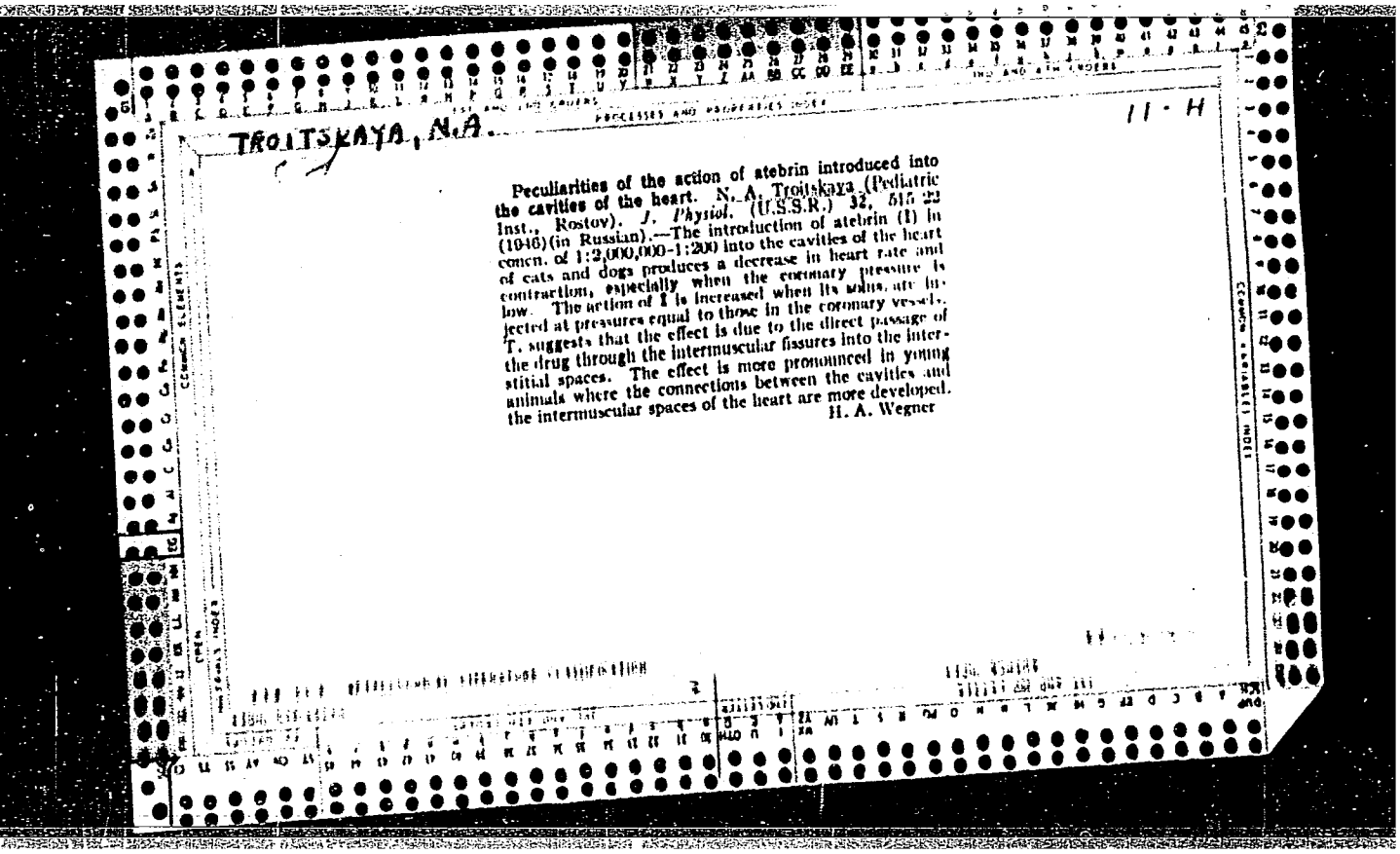
1. Glavnyy metodist razdela "Elektrofizicheskiye i elektrokhimicheskiye metody obrabotki metallov" pavil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.



TROITSKAYA, N. A.
CA

Effect of acridine on the hearts of animals at an early age. N. A. Troitskaya (Pediatric Inst. Rostov-on-Don, U.S.S.R.). *J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.)* **32**, 273-82(1946)(in Russian).—Acridine (I) was applied to the isolated hearts of frogs, cats, and dogs in concns. of 1-200 to 1-2,000,000. The method was to perfuse for 20 min., wash with Ringer's for 1 hr., and then again perfuse with I for 20 min. The activity was followed with a cardiogram. In these concns. I reduces both the intensity and the rate of heart contractions in both warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals. The hearts of cold-blooded animals are less sensitive to I than those of warm-blooded animals. I produces a more pronounced effect on the hearts of warm-blooded animals at an early age. Washing with Ringer's restores the activity in all cases. Repeated perfusing with I produces a lessening effect, indicating a possible gradual adaptation of the heart to the action of I.

S. Gottlieb



TROITSKAYA, N.A.

11-H

Peculiarities of the action of atebrin introduced into the cavities of the heart. N. A. Troitskaya (Pediatric Inst., Rostov). *J. Physiol.* (U.S.S.R.) 32, 515-23 (1946)(in Russian).—The introduction of atebrin (I) in concn. of 1:2,000,000-1:200 into the cavities of the heart of cats and dogs produces a decrease in heart rate and contraction, especially when the coronary pressure is low. The action of I is increased when its solns. are injected at pressures equal to those in the coronary vessels. T. suggests that the effect is due to the direct passage of the drug through the intermuscular fissures into the interstitial spaces. The effect is more pronounced in young animals where the connections between the cavities and the intermuscular spaces of the heart are more developed.
H. A. Wegner

PA 3/50166

USSR/Medicine - Blood Pressure 1 Aug 49
Antihistamines

"Antihistaminic Properties of Certain Substances Used to Reduce Blood Pressure," S. D. Balakhovskiy, N. A. Troitskaya, Inst of Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 4.

Experiments with antihistamines on the intestine of a porpoise showed that many substances used in treating hypertension have a certain amount of antihistamine activity. Gives table of substances and their

3/50166

USSR/Medicine - Blood Pressure (Contd) - Aug 49

effect on lowering blood pressure. Raises question whether hypertension is not the result of disturbances of the histamine metabolism. It is possible that histamine not only participates in the mechanism but may be the origin of hypertension. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin 2 Jun 49.

3/50166

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

CA

Physiological action of substances related in structure to vitamin A. S. D. Balakhovskii, N. A. Troitskaya, and N. V. Kolesnikova (Bach Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 267–71(1950).—A no. of substances similar to vitamin A but contg. no specific vitamin activity, like aq. colloidal solns. of oxidized carotene, citral, etc., are of interest to clinicians because they possess the following valuable properties: anti-inflammatory activity, antiallergic action, spasmolytic effect, and ability to remove pain on being applied directly to the seat of the painful process. The removal of pain by the topical application of carotene, β-ionone, or citral differs from the usual anesthesia in that pain may be evoked at any time by new forms of irritation. These substances are true analgesics. Citral is now widely used by Russian ophthalmologists. According to the modern mediator theory, pain arises as a result of the chem. mediators histamine and acetylcholine (Rosental and Sonnenschein, *C.A.* 43, 3111*f*). Solns. of cryst. vitamin A, carotene, citral, and other substances possess antihistamine activity. Citral in addn. has antiacetylcholine activity. The antihistamine effect of substances closely related in structure to vitamin A was therefore investigated. Citral, citronellal, and *dibromocitral* (n_D^{20} 1.5330, d_4^{20} 1.449) possess the same antihistamine activity. The action of citronellal is, however, more prolonged. The double bond in the 6–7 position does not play an important part in antihistamine activity. The aldehyde group is not essential for antihistamine activity. Thus, the alc. geraniol is just as effective as the aldehyde citral. PhCHO possesses very little antihistamine activity. The methylcrotonic group also does not play a leading role, since mesityl oxide is only slightly active. The antihistamine effect of citral and its derivs. is not produced by a certain mol. group, but is a property of the mol. as a whole, wherein considerable changes in structure may be made without greatly affecting the activity.

H. Priestley

CA TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Possible activation of molecular oxygen by vitamin A and related substances. N. A. Troitskaya and S. D. Balaklavskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 119-22(1952). Expts. were performed in which vitamin A, citral, citronellal, geraniol, ionone, and methylionone were tested in 0.001 *M* K indigosulfonate (I) substrate in air or pure O atm. Vitamin A accelerates oxidation of I, the acceleration being greater with lower pH (tested to pH 2.2), a sharp break occurring at pH 4–5. The accelerators give greater effect at higher concns. (1–10 moles per mole I). The rate of oxidation increases with increase of temp. from 20° to 80°; with methylionone and citronellal a max. at 65° was observed. In pure O oxidation of I is rather rapid in the presence of citral, the other effects being similar to those described above. The results indicate that one mole citral is capable of transferring several moles of O into I. At pH 4.5 comparative test between vitamin A and citral showed that the former is several times more active. The mechanism of the activation of O by the vitamin A-like substances is believed to proceed through formation of peroxides, possibly similar to oxygenase mechanisms. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA TROITSKAYA, N.A.

11-11

Possible activation of hydrogen peroxide by vitamin A and related compounds. S. D. Balakhovskii and N. A. Troitskaya (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 285-7(1952); cf. preceding abstr.—Substrate of indigosulfonic acid (as K salt) in 0.001 *M* concn. with addn. of vitamin A or citral (colloidal soln. prepd. by soln. in EtOH followed by removal of EtOH with steam) in buffered solns. (pH 4.5) was treated with H_2O_2 in various proportions at 37°. The decolorization of the system was followed colorimetrically as a measure of reaction. Vitamin A accelerates the reaction 9-fold (when equal amts. of substrate and vitamin are used); citral is somewhat less effective. Lesser amts. of the activators give a less pronounced but still clearly visible effect. The activity of vitamin A rises sharply as the pH is lowered below 3.5 and the curve is almost vertical at pH 2.6. The results can be explained by formation of org. peroxide intermediates at the polyene chain of the activators. Carotene is also capable of such activation. G. M. Kosolapoff

Institute of Biochemistry imeni Bakha, Acad Sci USSR

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

A study of the union between citral and blood serum proteins. Biokhimiya 18, 151-8 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.18:9502 '53)

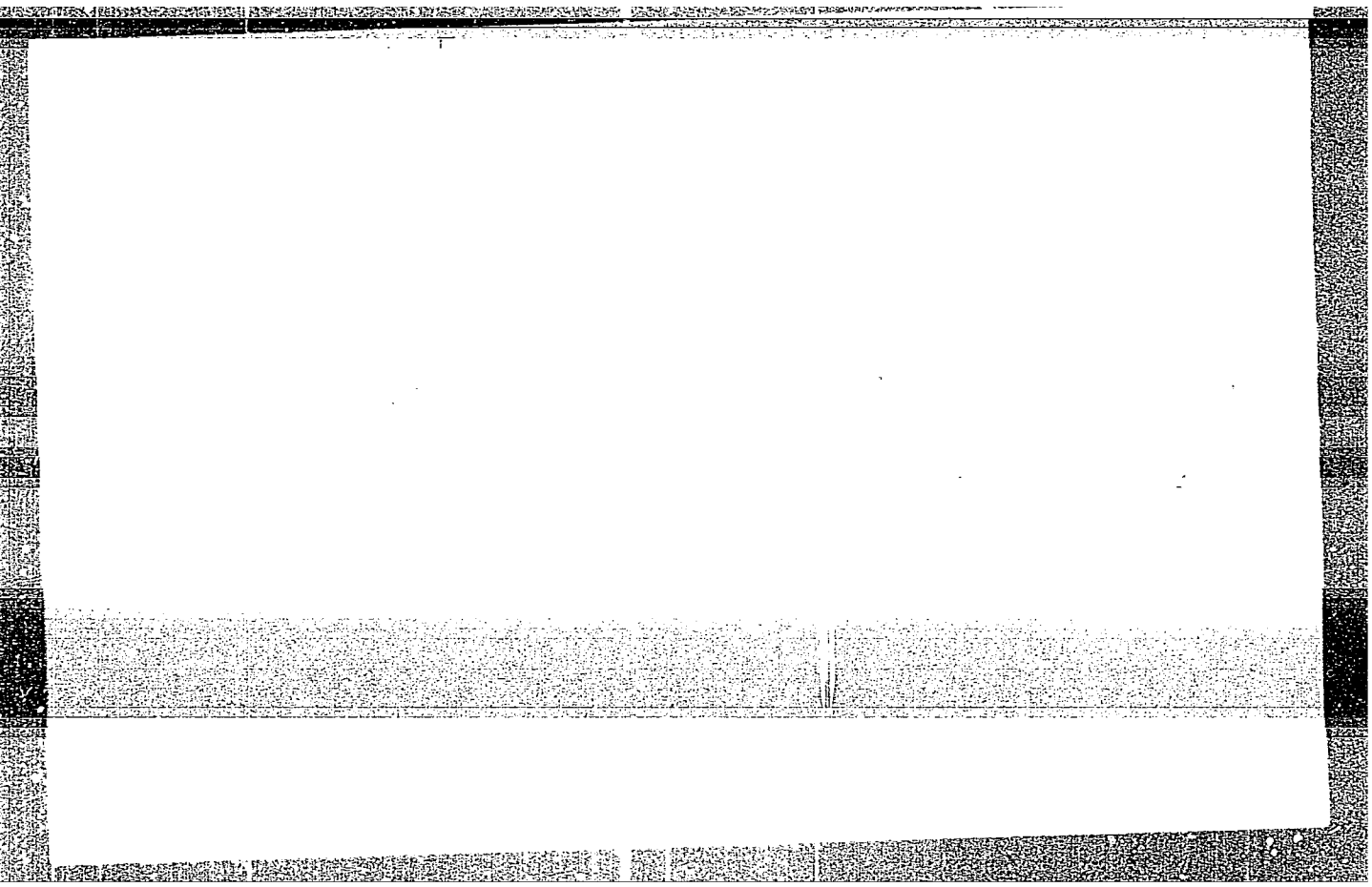
1. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow.

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Biological Chemistry

Dissertation: "Study of the Biochemical Properties of Citral and Citral-Proteids." Cand Biol Sci, Second Moscow Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 8 Mar 54. (Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Moscow, 2 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

NOVIKOVA, [redacted].Ch., kand.med.nauk; TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Quantity of amino acids in the urine of children with rheumatism. Pediatriia no.8:37-41 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kliniki starshego detskogo vozrasta (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva) i laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof.A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (AMINO ACIDS)

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Method for recording biocurrents of the stomach from the body surface in children and its significance in pediatric practice. Pediatriia 39 no.1:39-44 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(STOMACH) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Effect of thyroid hormone on blood regeneration. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4:393-398 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopol'.

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Arithmetic

Rationalization of calculations Mat. v. shkole no. 2 March-April 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

FATEYEVA, Ye.M.; TOTOCHENKO, V.K.; ROSHAL', N.I.; TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Differential diagnosis and treatment of some forms of rickets-like diseases in children. Pediatriia 42 no.9:69-74 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kliniki rannego vozrasta (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.V. TSimbler) biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR.

3149 TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Tipichnyye oshibkn studentov vysshikh tekhnicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy po vysshey matematike tomsk. 1954. 37 s.s. Chert. 20sm (tomskiy elektromekhan. in-T Inzhenerov Zh.-D. transporta sbornik nauch.- metod. truduv. t. i. vyp. 1) 1.000 ekz. B. ts. - 54.14054 Zh) 51(077)

MARKOVA, L.M.; TROITSKAYA, N.I.

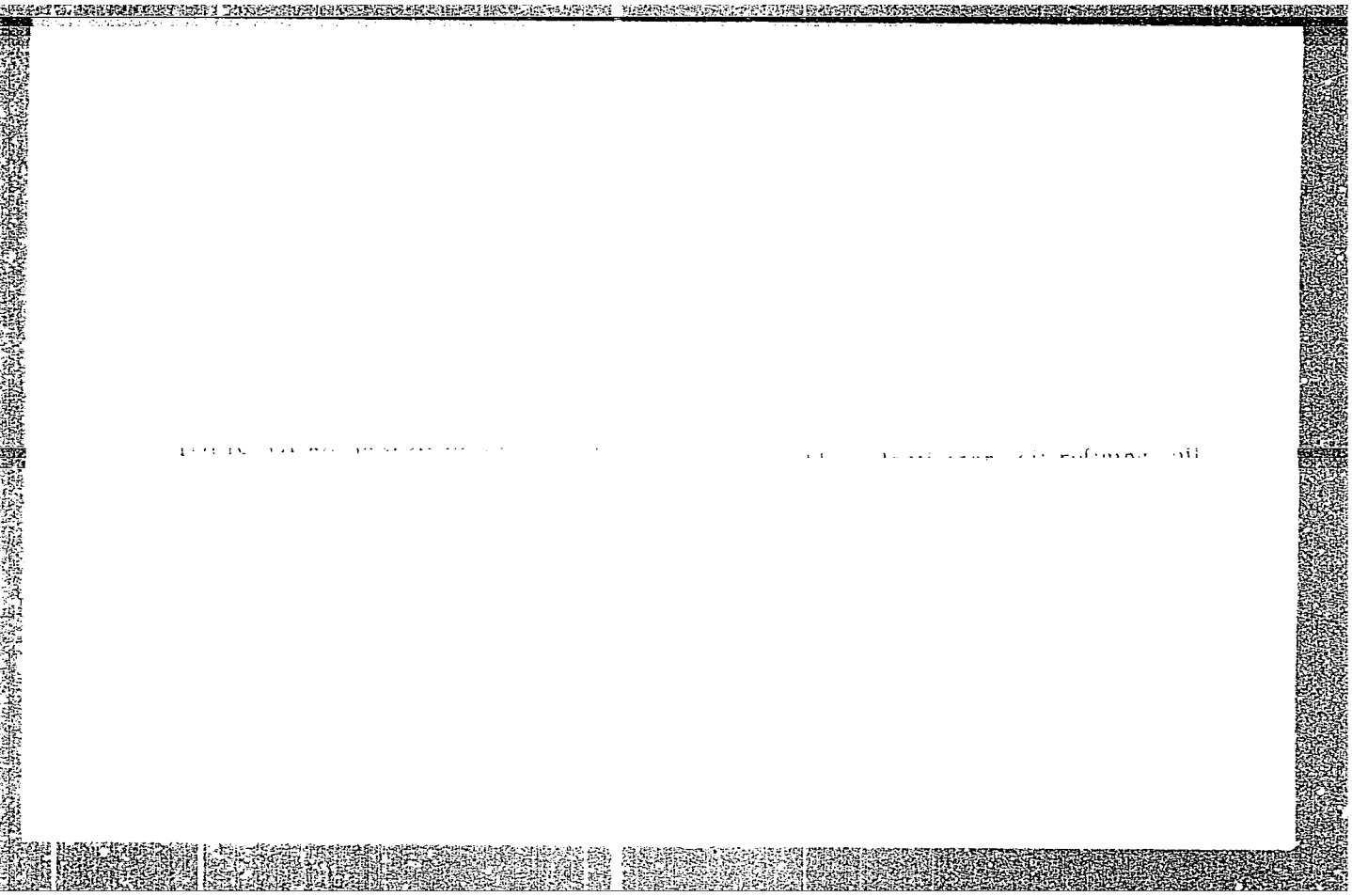
Use of petroleum products in the manufacture of tires. Trudy MINKHiGP no.28:161-173 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum products) (Tires, Rubber)

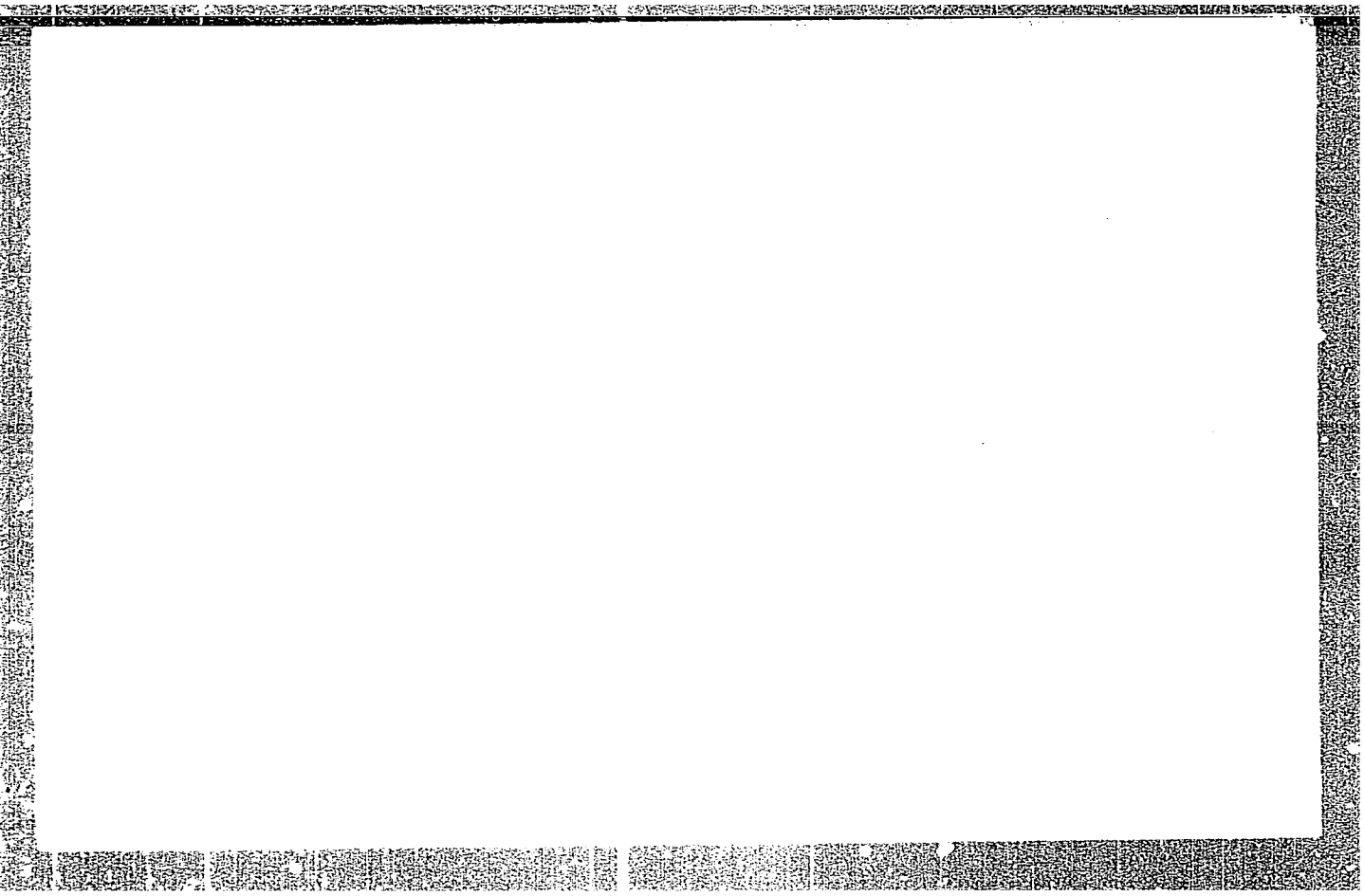
GUSEVA, V.I.; LUKASHEVICH, I.P.; SUSANINA, O.G.; MARKOVA, L.M.; TROITSKAYA, N.I.

Petroleum refining products as softener-fillers of divinyl styrene rubbers. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:48-57 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

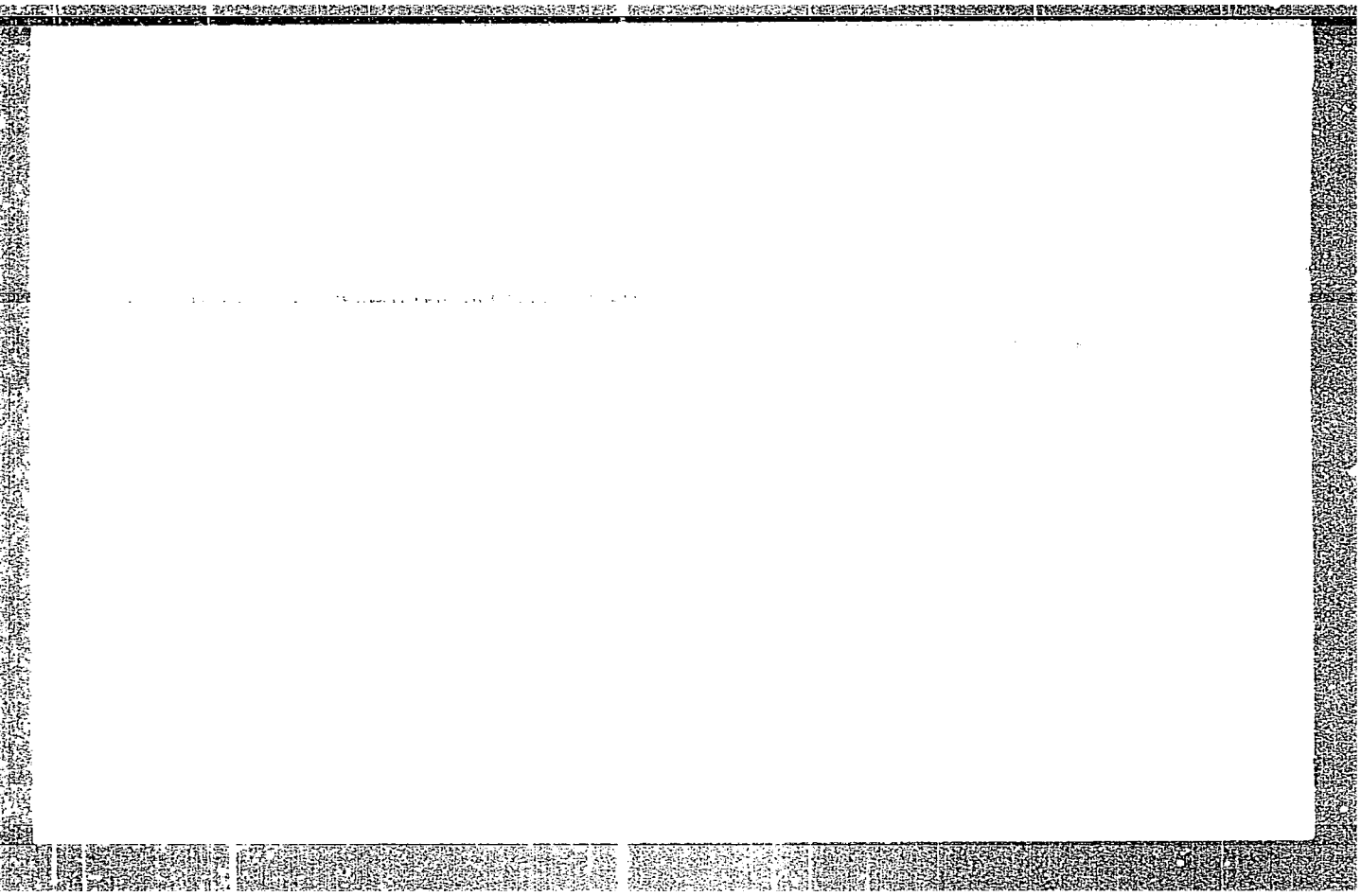
VEYKHER, A.A.; KULTYSHEV, N.P.; KURBAKO, Ye.P.; KUTKIN, S.F.; LEVITSKAYA, D.N.; MARKOVA, T.S.; TROITSKAYA, N.I.; URBANOVSKAYA, M.A.; KHAUSTOV, I.V.; LIOGEN'KIY, S.Ya.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting methods and the evaluation of molding materials] Metodika razvedki i otsenki mestorozhdenii formovochnykh materialov; sbornik materialov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 195 p. (MIRA 17:3)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

TROITSKAYA, N.I.

31976
S/081/61/000/023/053/061
B106/B101

112230

AUTHORS: Betts, G. E., Gubenko, I. B., Karmin, B. K., Lukashevich, I. R., Markova, L. M., Segalevich, A. Ye., Troitskaya, N. I., Chernozhukov, N. I., Guseva, V. I.

TITLE: Test of petroleum products as plasticizer fillers for rubber compounds from divinyl styrene rubber. Communication I

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 560, abstract 23P346. (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 5, 1960, 5-20)

TEXT: For the purpose of examining the possibility of enlarging the raw material basis for the production of olefin rubber, a study has been made of the effect of paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons (I) and aromatics (II), isolated from different kinds of petroleum at different stages of processing, on the physicomechanical properties of standard rubbers from CKC-30A (SKS-30A). Addition of I and II in an amount of 35% to a mixture of rubber and softener deteriorates the physicomechanical properties of vulcanizates and enhances their elasticity. The tensile strength of rubber containing I drops from 274 (standard rubber) to 173 - 226 kgf/cm^2 while

Card 1/2

Test of petroleum products...

its tear resistance drops from 81 to 47 - 54 kgf/cm. The tensile strength of rubber containing II drops to 200 - 245 kgf/cm^2 and its tear resistance to 52 - 64 kgf/cm. The thermal stability and the bonding strength of doubled rubbers decrease substantially after vulcanization. High-molecular products of comparatively higher viscosity deteriorate the strength properties of rubber less than do low-molecular ones. A test of 29 products, obtained from differently processed petroleum asphalts, deasphalted products, distillates, and raffinates, have shown that the most interesting of these products are a deasphalted petroleum asphalt, the residual high-viscosity oil, a secondary raffinate, and an aviation tar. These products ensure satisfactory phygicomechanical properties, elasticity, and brittleness temperature (-50 C) of vulcanizates. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, N.I.; KARMIN, B.K.

Effect of acids constituting the base of emulsifiers used in emulsion polymerization on the structure, strength, and elastic properties of butadiene-styrene synthetic vulcanizates. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:6-10 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

KHOBOTOVA, N.M., ekskursovod; TROITSKAYA, N.K.; GRINBERG, A.M.; DOMINSKAYA, G.B.; SHUTOV, T.I.

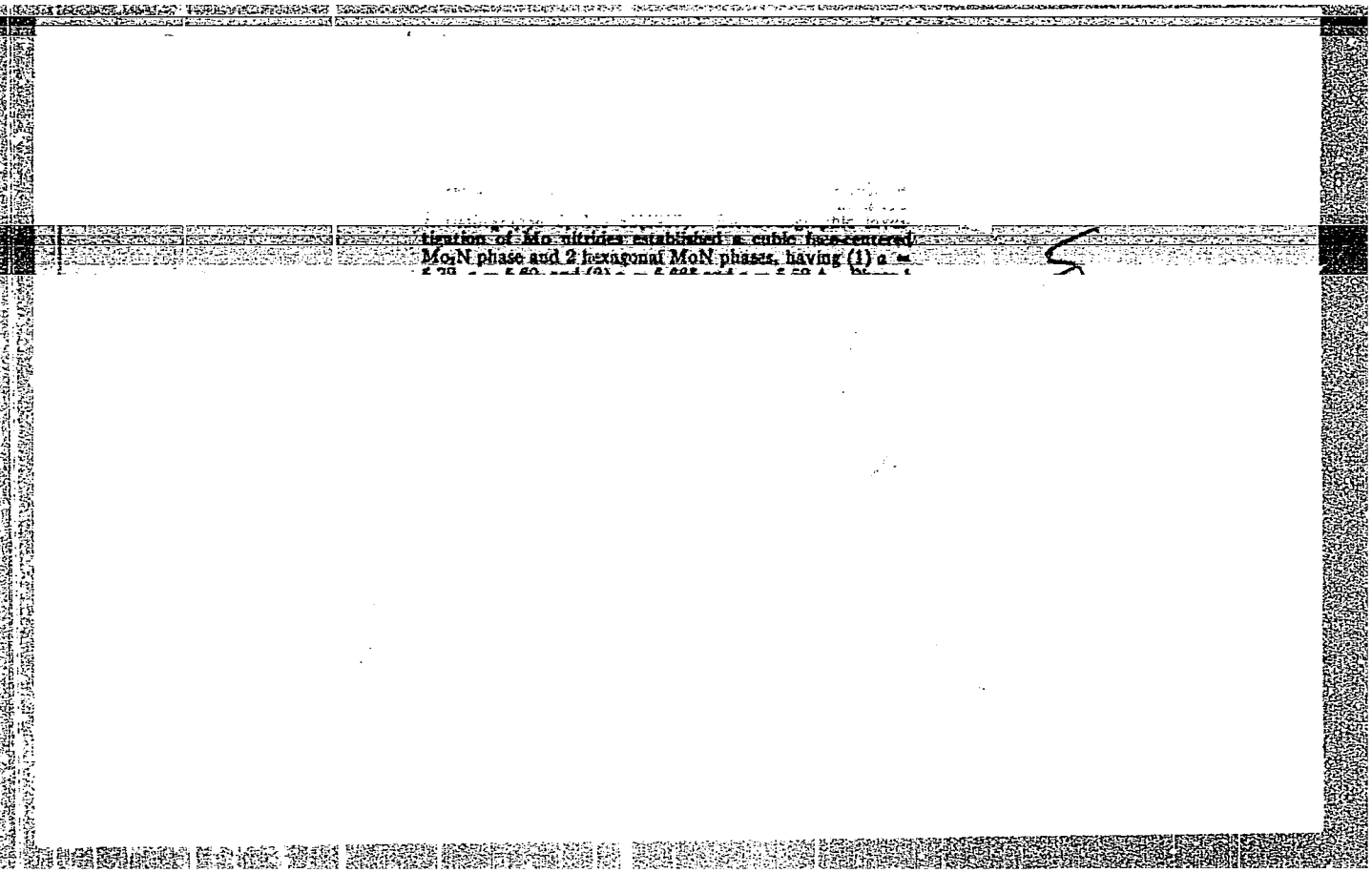
Exhibitions and displays of special items. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.10:9-11 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Razdel "Priborostroyeniye i sredstva avtomatizatsii" pavil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva (for Khobotova). 2. Glavnyy inzh.-metodist pavil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva (for Troitskaya). 3. Glavnyy metodist razdela "Geologiya" ob"yedinennogo pavil'ona "Toplivnaya promyshlennosti' i geologiya" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Dominskaya). 4. Direktor pavil'ona "Molochnaya promyshlennost'" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Shutov).

NACHINKIN, O.I.; SHUR'YEVA, G.G.; KONSTANTINOVA, G.V.; SEDOV, F.A.; TROITSKAYA, N.N., master-laborant; DOBROMYSLOVA, M.F., master-laborant

Use of surface-active agents in the production of "Vinol" fibers. Khim. volok. no.6:26-28 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted June 13, 1964.



tigation of Mo nitrides established a cubic face-centered
Mo_2N phase and 2 hexagonal MoN phases, having (1) a =

SOV/70-4-1-6/26

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, N. V. and Pinsker, Z. G.

TITLE: On the Cubic Nitride of Molybdenum (O kubicheskom nitride molibdena)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hägg demonstrated four molybdenum nitrides (Ref 1) among them the γ-Mo_2N which had a face-centred cubic cell with a=4.16 A. He suggested that one N atom was at (1/2, 1/2, 1/2) and the others were statistically distributed at the middles of the cell edges (1/2, 0,0) (0,1/2,0)(0,0,1/2). The structure has been redetermined electronographically where the ratio of the atomic scattering factors is more favourable. Mo was evaporated onto freshly cleaved NaCl and nitriding was carried out with NH_3 at 750°C for 4 hours. 80-90% pre-dissociation of the ammonia gave pure γ-phase. 45 lines were found in the powder photograph and corresponded to a cell with a=4.165 A. Three dimensional line syntheses along the edge and the body diagonal of the cube were calculated and did not contradict Hägg's results. In calculating $\emptyset_{calc}$ the temperature factors (B) were

Card1/2

taken as 0.25 for Mo and 0.4 for N. Dynamic corrections to the strongest reflexions were applied (Ref 2). A section in the plane 110 showed that the Mo peaks in position (0,0,0) and (1/2, 1/2, 0) were not of the same height (20% difference). Better agreement between observed and calculated intensities could be obtained if it was assumed that only 67% of the latter positions were filled by Mo. A reliability factor of 12% was reached. The N atoms at the centre of the cell edges have an effective occupancy of 1/3. The effective ratio $Z_N : Z_{Mo} = 1 : 18$. The Mo content is thus a little less than stoichiometric.

There are 4 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

SOV/76-33-7-24/40

5(4)
AUTHORS: Troitskaya, N. V., Mishchenko, K. P., Flis, I. Ye.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Equilibrium $ClO_{2p-p}^{+} + e \rightleftarrows ClO^{-}_{2p-p}$ in Aqueous Solutions at Various Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1614 - 1617 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of various properties solutions of ClO_2 and chlorites are used as bleaching agents in textile industry and paper production. Bleaching is usually carried out in weakly acid medium (Ref 3) in which the above equilibrium occurs. The latter was investigated already several times. According to these data of publications, the authors investigated here the potential of the platinum electrode in solutions of chlorite and chlorine dioxide at pH 4 - 6 under the assumption that the measured values were dependent on the above equilibrium (1). Potentiometric experiments were made at the temperatures of 1o, 25, 35 and 5o°C, which are important for practical purposes. All potential and pH measurements were made by the method of compensation on Raps' potentiometer and a 1E01 electrometer tube. Before the tests, the sodium chlorite and ClO_2 solutions were analyzed with respect

Card 1/2

An Investigation of the Equilibrium ClO_{2p-p} + SOV/76-33-7-24/40
+ $e \rightleftarrows ClO^-_{2p-p}$ in Aqueous Solutions at Various Temperatures

to the content of ClO_2^-, ClO^-, Cl^-, ClO_3^-, OH^-, HCO_3^-, and CO_3^{2-} ions (Refs 13-15). Evaluation of the measurement results (Table 1) yielded results (Table 2) which can be represented by the following equations:

$$\varphi^o_{ClO_2/ClO_2^-} = -5.376 + 0.0613\,T - 0.0_3194T^2 + 0.0_6200T^3V \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta Z^o = 124.0 + 0.0.005\,T^2 - 0.0_5 5T^3 - 1.4\,T \text{ kcal/mol} \quad (2).$$

There are 2 tables and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Institute of Technology)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Flis, I. Ye., Mishchenko, K. P., Troitskaya, N. V.

SOV/76-33-8-11/39

TITLE: Potentials of Chlorine Electrodes at Various Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1744 - 1749 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The oxidizability of chlorine and its compounds is important for the technology of chlorination and bleaching of cellulose and textile fabrics. In publications, many investigations concerning the properties of chlorine and particularly regarding the determination of the potential (P) of the chlorine electrode (CE) are described. In (Ref 2) it was found that a platinum electrode (PE) behaves like a (CE) in acid hypochlorite solutions. On the basis of data found in publications, the (P) of the (PE) in acid hypochlorite solutions was investigated in the present case. The solutions contained larger amounts of dissolved chlorine (C). It was assumed that the values obtained were due to the balance $1/2\ Cl_{2\ gas} + e \rightleftarrows Cl^-_{solution}$ (2). Potentiometrical measurements were carried out in the most practical

Card 1/3

temperature range at 10, 25, 35, and 50°C. All (P)- and pH-measurements were carried out by the compensation method with a Raps potentiometer (with an electrometric tube 1E01). A series of potentiometrical titrations with a Pt- and glass-electrode of 0.08 - 0.04 n NaClO-solutions, and 0.1 n H_2SO_4-solutions were carried out, the pH and the oxidation potential (OP) being measured. The calculation of the normal potential of (C) $\varphi^o_{Cl_2/2Cl^-}$ was carried out by means of a known equation (5) (Table 1, for solutions with a (C)-concentration corresponding to the (C)-pressure in equilibrium at 1 atm). The normal (OP) of the system $Cl_{2\ gas} - 2\ Cl^-_{solution}$ for the above temperatures were calculated from the experimental data (Table 2). The values for 25°C agree well with those found in publications (Refs 5, 11, 17). It is assumed that for this reason the values given for other temperatures are also reliable. Equations for the temperature function of $\varphi_{Cl_2/2Cl^-}$ and $\Delta Z^o_{Cl_2/2Cl^-}$ (change in the isobaric potential) were obtained, and the values ΔZ^o, $d\varphi^o/dT$, ΔH and ΔS

of the equilibrium for the above temperatures were calculated. The values φ° and ΔZ° were determined for the following equilibria (at the above temperatures):

$$HClO_{solution} + H^+_{solution} + 2\ e^- \rightleftarrows Cl^-_{solution} + H_2O_{liqu}$$

$$ClO^-_{solution} + 2\ H^+_{solution} + 2\ e \rightleftarrows Cl^-_{solution} + H_2O_{liqu}$$

$$ClO^-_{solution} + H_2O_{liqu} + 2\ e \rightleftarrows Cl^-_{solution} + 2\ OH^-_{solution}$$

$$HClO_{solution} + H^+_{solution} + e \rightleftarrows 1/2\ Cl_{2\ gas} + H_2O_{liqu}$$

The temperature functions of the normal potentials of the latter equilibria are given by corresponding equations. There are 3 tables and 23 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

L 4116-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(c) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5013708 JD/AT UR/0070/65/010/003/0284/0286
548.736

44,55

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, N. V.

21,44,55

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of cubic titanium nitride

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 284-286

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, electron diffraction

ABSTRACT: Atomic defects in TiN were determined by comparing theoretical potential distributions with experiments on three samples prepared under different conditions. The samples were prepared by passing dry, pure NH_3 over a layer of Ti sprinkled on an underlayer of rock salt at temperatures in the range of 500-750°C for periods of 1-7 hours. The experimental results were determined by precise measurements of reflection amplitude using a photometric procedure. Experimental and theoretical values of amplitude structure agreed within 10% before temperature correction, and within 6% after correction, for sample 2 which was judged closest to ideal composition. Potentials at several points checked well with theoretical values. A table shows theoretical and experimental potentials with corresponding values of sin θ/λ and B. Similar comparisons were made for samples 1 and 3. Sample 1 showed such an

Card 1/2

L 4116-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5013708

6

insufficiency of Ti atoms that the composition was actually $TiO_{0.85}N$. Sample 3 was defective in N, with an actual composition $TiN_{0.75}$. "The author expresses his thanks to Z. G. Pinsker for discussion of the results and interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

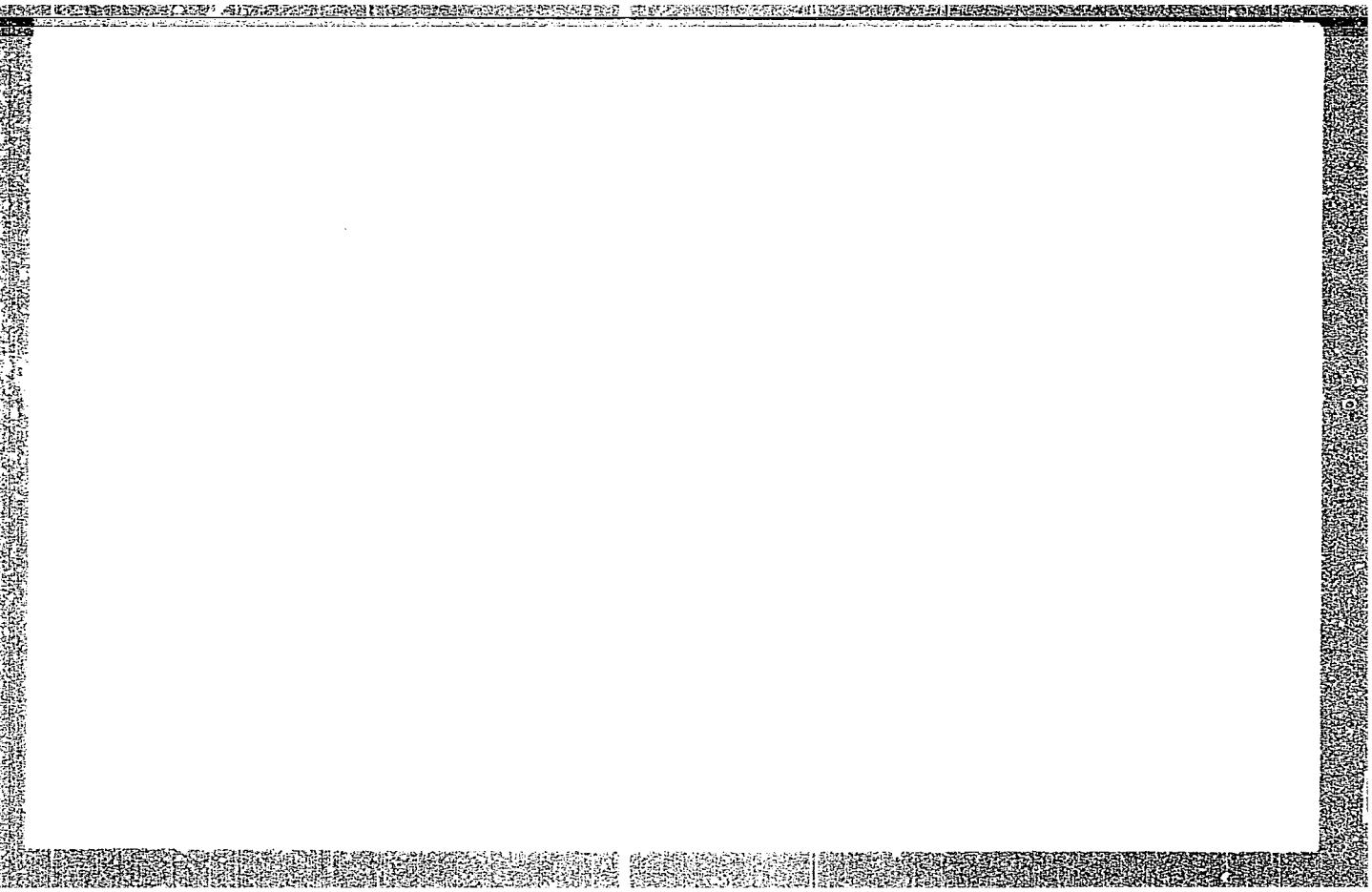
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, N.V.

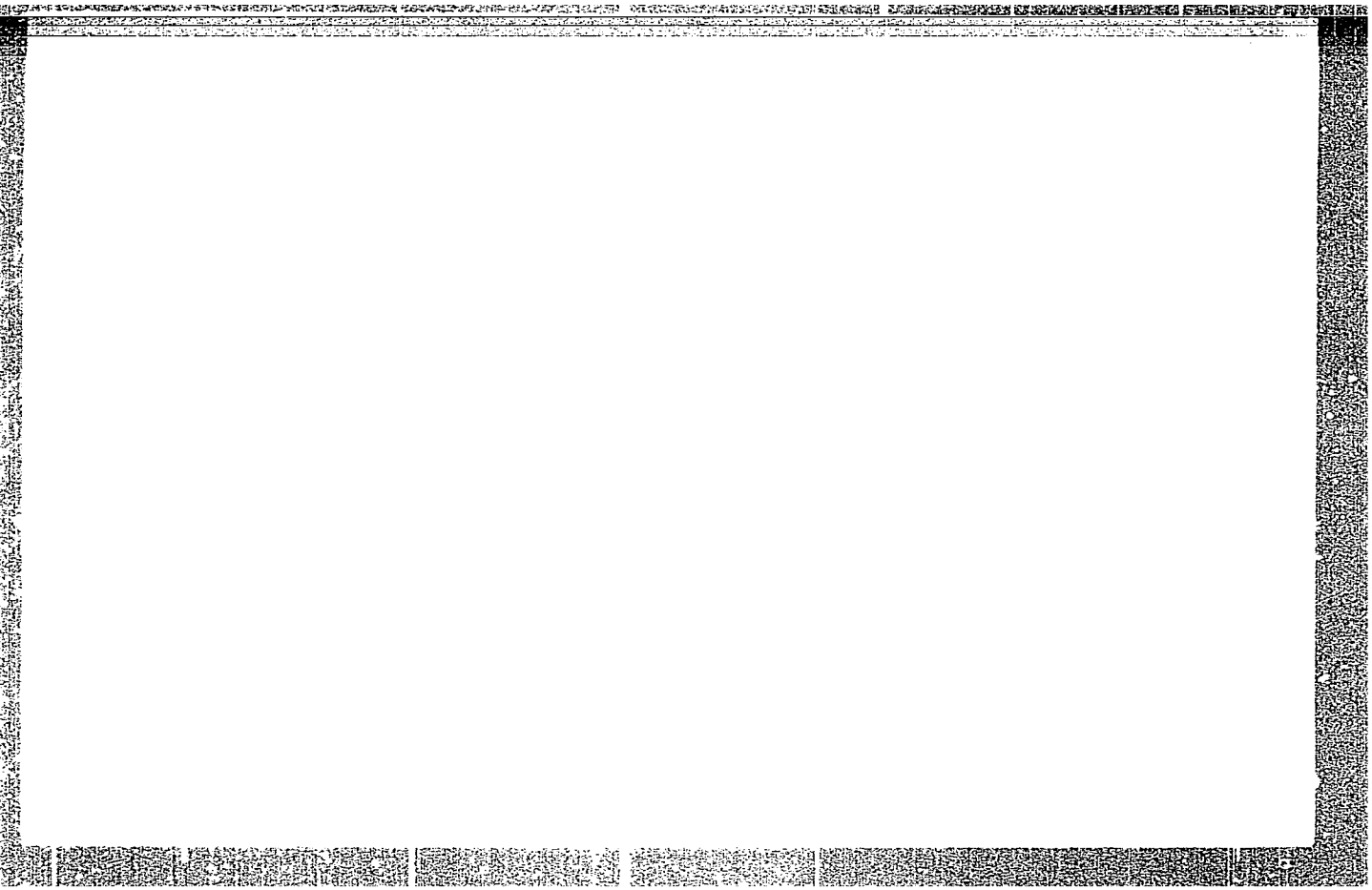
Electron diffraction study of cubic titanium nitride. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:284-286 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

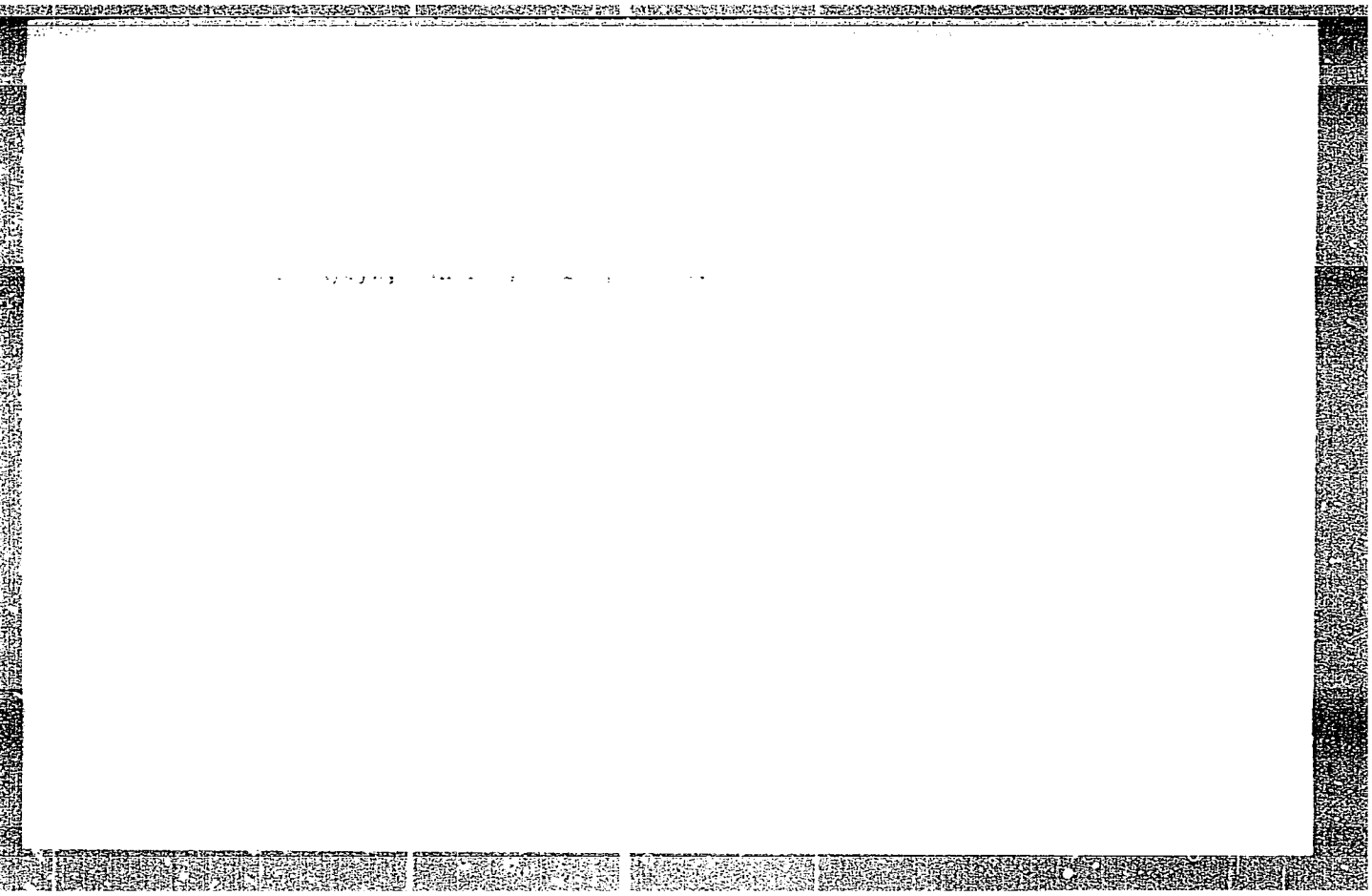
1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"





TROITSKAYA, N.V.; PINSKER, Z.G.

Electron diffraction examination of the superlattice compound molybdenum nitride. Kristallografiia 8 no.4:548-555 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Molybdenum nitride crystals) (Electron diffraction examination)

L 19458-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/EWP(B) AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3004093 S/0070/63/008/004/0548/0555

56
55

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, N. V.; Pinsker, Z. G.

TITLE: Electron-diffraction study of superlattice in MoN

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 548-555

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction, superlattice, Mo, N, hexagonal system, defective atom, density, space group, prismatic coordination, octahedron

ABSTRACT: The structure of a new hexagonal nitride of molybdenum has been studied in thin films. It was prepared by the method described by Z. G. Pinsker, S. V. Kaverin, and N. V. Troitskaya (Kristallografiya, 2, 1, 179, 1957). It has parameters of a = 2.86 and c = 11.20 Å. The space group has been determined as D_{6h}^4 and the positions of the atoms as Mo: 2(a) and 2(b), N: 4(f) with z = 0.125. The position of Mo 2(a) is defective. The structure was found to consist of alternating defective (position 2(a)) and nondefective (position 2(b)) layers of Mo atoms. Defective atoms of Mo were found at centers of distorted octahedrons consisting of N atoms, while nondefective atoms of Mo were found with prismatic

Card 1/2

L 19458-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004093

coordination relative to N atoms. The interatomic distances were found to be the same in both instances. Atoms of N were found in the centers of trigonal prisms consisting of Mo atoms. The possible limits of composition of this nitride range from $Mo_{0.82}N$ to $Mo_{0.85}N$. The theoretical density is 7.90 g/cm^3. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, N. V.

TROITSKAYA, N. V., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Polythermal characteristic of some equilibria in solutions of chlorine, hypochlorites, chlorites, and chlorine dioxide." Leningrad, 1960. 12 pp with graphs; 1 page of tables; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst im Lensovet); 200 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text; (KL, 18-60, 147)

SHARKOVSKIY, I.A., professor; SADIKOV, I.F., vrach; MURAV'YEVA, K.A., vrach; IL'INA, A.A.; TROITSKAYA, O.A.

Control of ocular trauma in machine shops. Vest. oft. 33 no.3: 3-5 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(EYE, wounds and injuries,
*prev. in machine shop workers)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
*eye, prev. in machine shop workers)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE,
*eye inj. in machine shop workers)

FRIDMAN, V.G.; POTAPOVA, N.K.; TROITSKAYA, O.G.; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Irkutsk; tourist's handbook]Irkutsk; pamiatka turistu. Irkutsk, Irkuskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 86 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Irkutsk--Guidebooks)

METLITSKIY, Yu.K., dotsent; TROITSKAYA, O.M., assistent

Compound treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 4:68-70 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(GUMS—DISEASES)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

Determination of terminal amino acids in proteins. Sovr. metod. v biokhim. 1:181-197 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

Optimum water conditions for trees and shrubs in Karaganda Province. Trudy Karag. bot. sada 1:53-64 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Kazakhstan--Woody plants)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.; SHUL'KINA, T.V.

Transpiration of some flowering plants at the Alma-Ata Botanical Garden. Trudy Alma-At.bot.sada 5:157-160 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Alma-Ata--Flowers) (Plants--Transpiration)

TROITSKAYA, O. V.

USSR/Astronomy - Planets, Flora Jan/Feb 52

"Possibility of Existence of Plants on Mars," O. V. Troitskaya, Kazakh State Agr Inst, Alma-Ata

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXIX, No 1, pp 57-61

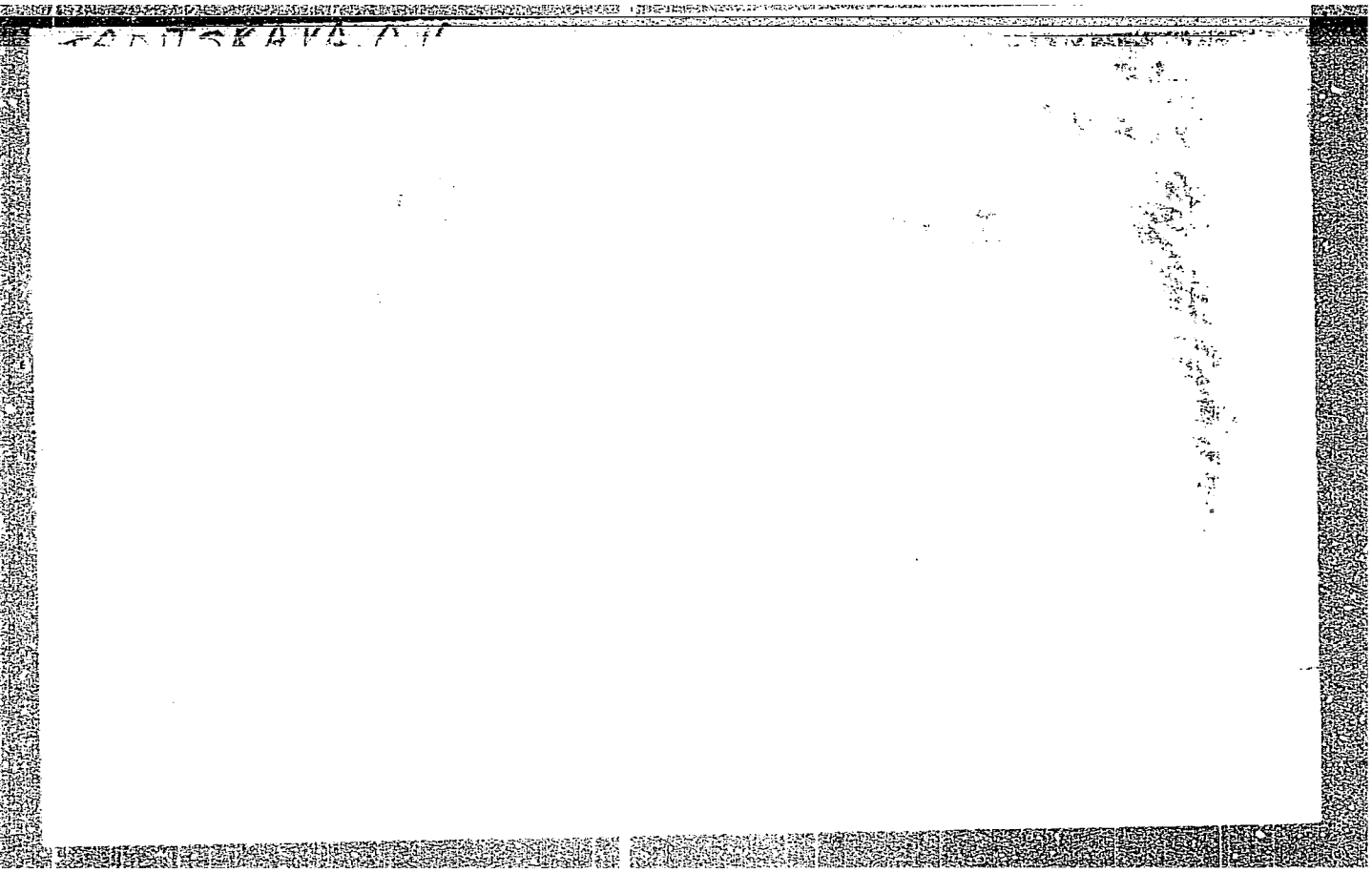
Discusses existence of plants on Mars from biological viewpoint. Editorial office considers desirable that life conditions on other planets be studied not only by astronomers, but also by biologists and chemists. Received 18 Jul 51.

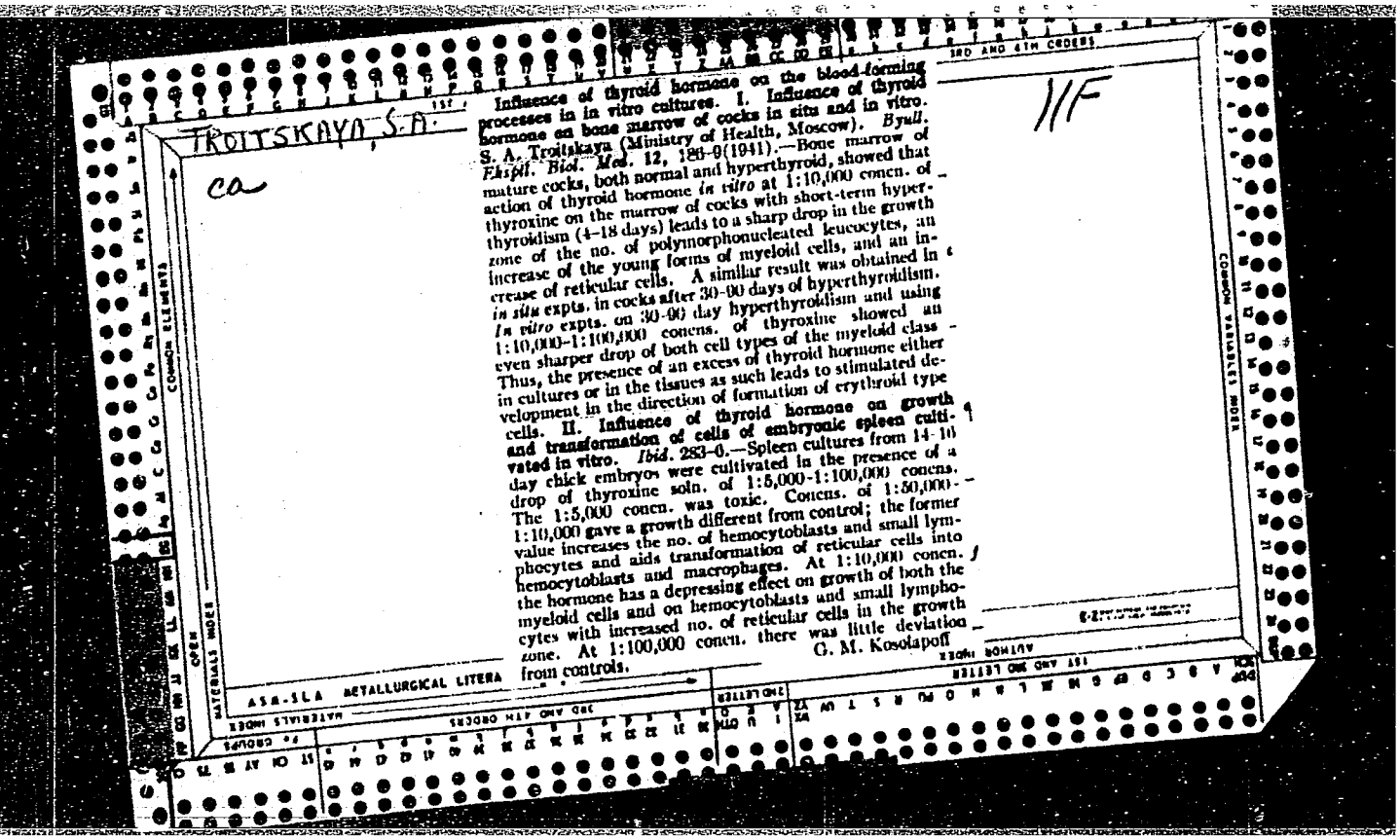
202T7

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

Some morphological features of the oleaster. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.biol.no.10:153-162 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1.Institut botaniki AN KazSSR.
(OLEASTER)





TROITSKAYA, S.A.

ca

11F

Influence of thyroid hormone on the blood-forming processes in in vitro cultures. I. Influence of thyroid hormone on bone marrow of cocks in situ and in vitro. S. A. Troitskaya (Ministry of Health, Moscow). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 12, 126-9(1941).—Bone marrow of mature cocks, both normal and hyperthyroid, showed that action of thyroid hormone *in vitro* at 1:10,000 concn. of thyroxine on the marrow of cocks with short-term hyperthyroidism (4–18 days) leads to a sharp drop in the growth zone of the no. of polymorphonucleated leucocytes, an increase of the young forms of myeloid cells, and an increase of reticular cells. A similar result was obtained in *in situ* expts. in cocks after 30-90 days of hyperthyroidism. *In vitro* expts. on 30-90 day hyperthyroidism and using 1:10,000–1:100,000 concns. of thyroxine showed an even sharper drop of both cell types of the myeloid class. Thus, the presence of an excess of thyroid hormone either in cultures or in the tissues as such leads to stimulated development in the direction of formation of erythroid type cells. **II. Influence of thyroid hormone on growth and transformation of cells of embryonic spleen cultivated in vitro.** *Ibid.* 283–6.—Spleen cultures from 14-16 day chick embryos were cultivated in the presence of a drop of thyroxine soln. of 1:5,000-1:100,000 concns. The 1:5,000 concn. was toxic. Concns. of 1:50,000-1:10,000 gave a growth different from control; the former value increases the no. of hemocytoblasts and small lymphocytes and aids transformation of reticular cells into hemocytoblasts and macrophages. At 1:10,000 concn. the hormone has a depressing effect on growth of both the myeloid cells and on hemocytoblasts and small lymphocytes with increased no. of reticular cells in the growth zone. At 1:100,000 concn. there was little deviation from controls.

G. M. Kosolapoff

TROITSKIY, S.A., doktor med.nauk; FILYUSHINA, Z.G.

The duration of the presence of leucocytes (neutrophils) in the vessels of experimental animals in a normal state and when intoxicated. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.7:51-54 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. -prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. O.M. Gavruseyko).

TROITSKAYA, S.A. (Moskva, 9-ya Meshchanskaya ul., 49, kv.1)

Development of the terminal synapses in ontogenesis. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.4:110-115 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya neyrogistologii (zav.--prof. G.I. Polyakov) Instituta mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TROITSKAYA, S.A. (Moskva, 90, 2-ya Meshchanskaya, d. 49, kv. 1)

Rate of maturing of spinal reflex arcs in rabbits [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 35 no.6:52-57 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii neyrogistologii (zav. - prof. G.I. Polyakov) Instituta mozga AMN SSSR.

(SPINAL CORD, anat. & histol.
reflex arch link develop. in rabbits, age factor (Rus))
(AGING, effects,
on spinal reflex arch link develop. in rabbits (Rus))

TROITSKAYA, S. A.

1. TROYTSKAYA, S. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Embryology - Mammals

7. Prenatal ontogenesis of the cortical end of the motor analysor in rabbits. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 30, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TROITSKAYA, S.A.

Growth peculiarities in the development of cells of rabbit cerebral cortex in tissue culture. Arkh. anat., Moskva 30 no.2:19-26 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of the Brain of the Ministry of Public Health USSR (Director -- Prof. S. A. Sarkisov, Active Member AMS USSR).

TROITSKAYA, S.A.

Structure of connections between neurons. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 31 no.1:15-21 Ja-Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Instituta mozga Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor S.A. Sarkisov).

(Nerves) (Cerebral cortex)

ZOLOTAVIN, V.L.; TROITSKAYA, T.B.

Adsorption of vanadium ions by sulfocarbon. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 6:365-370 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Vanadium) (Sulfocarbons)

TROITSKAYA, T.B.

Organizing and using a central branch reference and information collection; materials of a science and technology conference. NTI No.6:13-14 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

TROITSKAYA, T.D.

Stratigraphic correlation and generic complexes of Bryzoa in Paleozoic sediments of the Tarbagatay Range. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.5:61-69 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Tarbagatay Range--Polyzoa, Fossil)

BUSHIN, A.N.; SOLDATOV, B.Ya.; TYURYAYEV, I.Ya.; TROITSKAYA, T.M.; GURINA, P.S.

Dehydrogenation of n-butane in a pilot plant with a moving spheroidal catalyst. Khim. prom. no.7:406-409 O-N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Butane) (Dehydrogenation)

5(3),5(1)

AUTHORS: Bushin, A. N., Soldatov, B. Ya., Tyuryayev, I. Ya., Troitskaya, T. M., Gurina, P. S.

SOV/64-58-7-5/18

TITLE: The Dehydrogenation of n-Butane on a Semiindustrial Plant With Movable Spherical Catalyst (Degidrirovaniye n-butana na poluprомyshlennoy ustanovke s dvizhushchimsya sharikovym katalizatorom)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 406-409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This type of dehydrogenation was proposed by the Giprokauchuk. In the beginning of the investigations I. L. Fridshteyn participated. . The investigation results of the dehydrogenation of n-butane to butylene (first stage of the two-stage method of producing the divinyl) as well as of the dehydrogenation of other paraffin hydrocarbons (propane , isobutane, isopentane) are given. The investigations were carried out in the tube reactor with immovable catalyst and an indirect heat supply (of smoke gases) as well as in the system with movable spherical catalyst with the circulating catalyst acting as heat transfer. The second technique was found to be more favorable and the single disadvantage is mentioned that the circulating granulated catalyst must have a higher

Card 1/2